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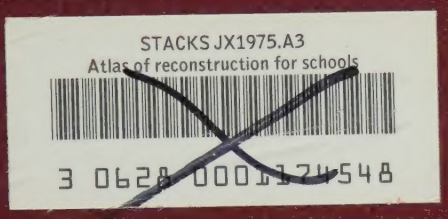

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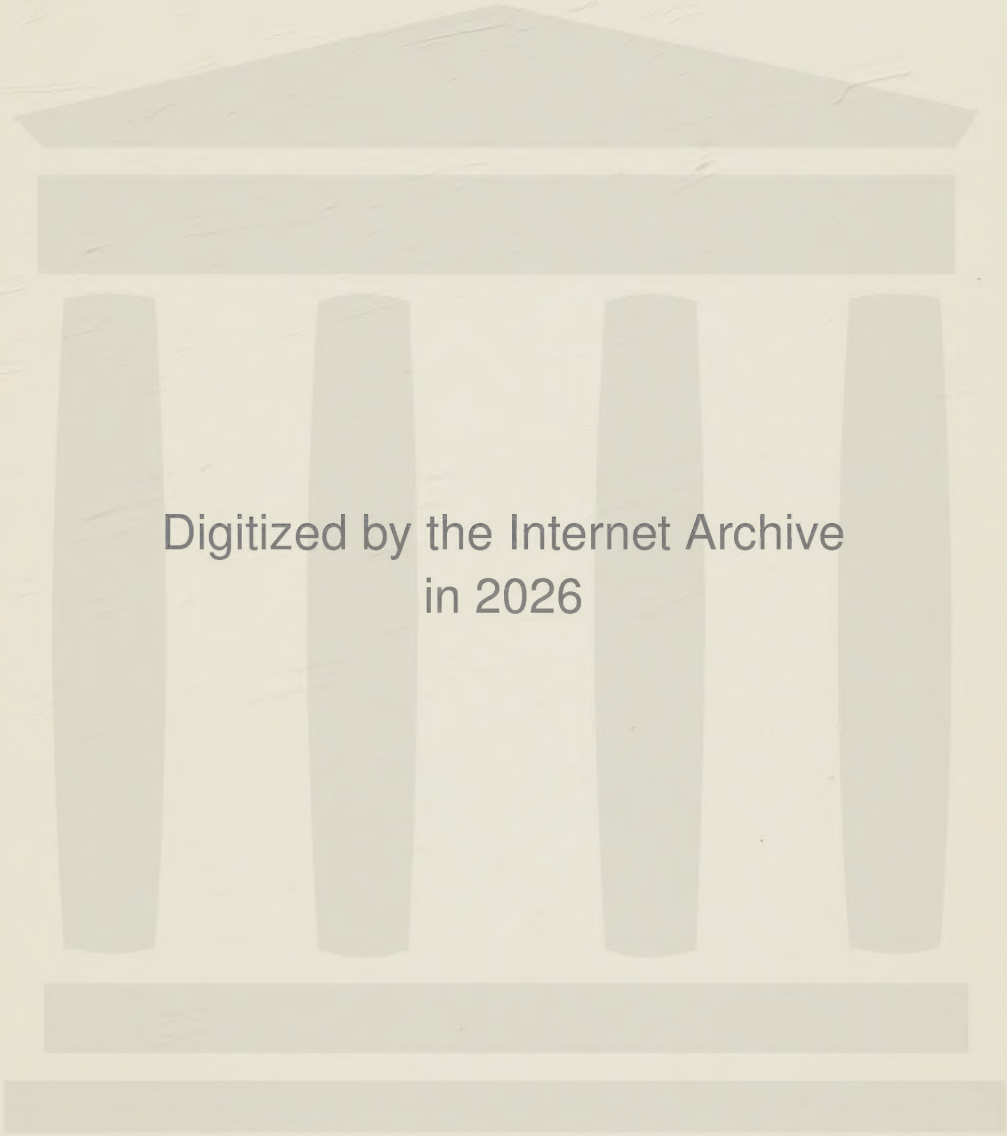
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# ATLAS OF RECONSTRUCTION

## FOR SCHOOLS

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE WORLD WAR, AN OUTLINE OF NEW EUROPE, STATISTICS OF THE WAR, RACIAL FRONTIERS OF EUROPE AND THE NEAR EAST, AND THE TERMS OF THE PEACE TREATIES

ILLUSTRATED BY TWENTY-EIGHT MAPS AND GRAPHS

RAND McNALLY & COMPANY

CHICAGO NEW YORK

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6063

CENTRAL EUROPE
SCALE
0 25 50 100 200
183 Statute Miles to one inch
Capitals of Countries ★ Other Cities •
Red lines indicate farthest advance of belligerents and final battle line
SWEDEN
DENMARK
NORTH SEA
BALTIC SEA
GERMANY
RUSSIA
POLAND
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY
SWITZERLAND
BELGIUM
NETHERLANDS
ROUMANIA
SERBIA
BULGARIA
MONTENEGRO
ALBANIA
GREECE
TURKEY
ITALY
CORSICA
SARDINIA
SICILY
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
IONIAN SEA
AEGEAN SEA
BLACK SEA
AFRICA
Amsterdam
Berlin
Hamburg
Hanover
Frankfurt
Cologne
Düsseldorf
Nuremberg
Leipzig
Dresden
Breslau
Munich
Vienna
Budapest
Prague
Warsaw
Lodz
Kiev
Zhitomir
Bukarest
Constantinople
Smyrna
Athens
Saloniki
Rome
Naples
Milan
Turin
Palermo
Marseilles
Trieste
Fiume
Sarajevo
Belgrade
Sofia
Odessa
Libau
Memel
Königsberg
Danzig
Lemberg
Tarnopol
Jassy
Kishineff
Constanza
Brussels
Antwerp
Ostend
Calais
Paris
Lille
Metz
Strassburg
Basel
Zurich
Berne
Geneva
Lyons
Nice
Toulon
Bordeaux
Biarritz
Madrid
Barcelona
Gibraltar
Tunis
Malta
Valetta
Algiers
Carthage
Tripoli
Crete
Candia
Rhodes
Cyprus
Alexandria
Cairo
Suez
Port Said
Jerusalem
Beirut
Damascus
Aleppo
Mesopotamia
Persia
Arabia
Red Sea
Constantinople
Dardanelles
Bosporus
Sea of Marmora
Black Sea
Caspian Sea
Caucasus
Tiflis
Baku
Batoum
Trebizond
Erzerum
Armenia
Kurdistan
Mesopotamia
Persia
Arabia
Red Sea
Suez Canal
Egypt
Nile
Abyssinia
Somaliland
Aden
Zanzibar
Madagascar
Cape Colony
Natal
Transvaal
Orange Free State
Rhodesia
Nyasaland
German East Africa
Portuguese East Africa
Belgian Congo
French Equatorial Africa
Nigeria
Gold Coast
Sierra Leone
Liberia
French West Africa
Morocco
Algeria
Tunis
Tripoli
Egypt
Sudan

# ATLAS OF RECONSTRUCTION

## OUTSTANDING EVENTS OF THE WORLD WAR

In 1914 Germany's preparedness for war was vastly beyond that of any other nation. She had passed a bill in 1913 enlarging her standing army to 835,000, trebling her war fund, and heavily increasing her military budget. Through her system of universal military service, with reserves to the age of fifty-five years, she was able to mobilize during the war a total of 11,000,000 men out of a population of 68,000,000. Her highly developed railway system made it possible to shift hundreds of thousands of troops from one front to another for great surprise attacks. A new railway along the Belgian frontier was being built in 1913, which, with other important railway lines parallel to the German border, would form a valuable military asset. France alone surpassed Germany in air power (Fig. 2), and her machines were much less up to date. The Krupp works, the greatest armament factories in the world, were manufacturing enormous guns, including one of 420 centimeters which first made its appearance in the attack on Antwerp, and was larger than any gun previously known.

Popular sentiment in Germany was equally well mobilized for war. There was everywhere a strong demand for territorial expansion which was fundamentally due to trade rivalry with Great Britain and to overpopulation. But the Germans found a more ambitious motive for conquest. They were a hard-working, systematic people who habitually put their scientific knowledge into practice. Their industrial efficiency soon brought great commercial progress, and they came to believe the German civilization, or kultur, the greatest in the world. So thoroughly did they persuade themselves of this that they felt called to be missionaries of kultur to less enlightened countries. Glorifying as their highest ideal the State, which could do no wrong, they planned, by whatever means, to make Germany the supreme World State. The ruthless materialism of authors like Nietzche, Treitzchke, and Bernhardi was accepted as the popular philosophy, and the Germans characteristically proceeded to put it into effect. This philosophy, revolting in theory, in practice was the right of the strongest, and kultur became atrocities.

The outbreak of the war found Great Britain at a disadvantage, threatened with severe labor difficulties, and with armed resistance to Home Rule in north Ireland. The suddenness with which war was declared gave the socialists and anti-militarists in Germany no time to act. After the Sarajevo murders and the ultimatum of Austria-Hungary, Great Britain and Russia tried in every way consistent with international honor to reach a settlement, but Germany would make no concessions. The time was opportune for war, and the German military party did not mean to let it pass. The keynote of German policy was given at the outset. Though Belgium's neutrality had been guaranteed in 1839 by both Great Britain and Prussia under the Treaty of London, and again in 1870 during the Franco-

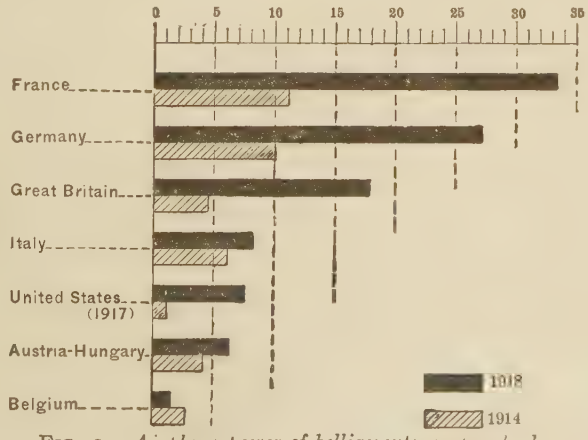


FIG. 2. *Airplane power of belligerents, in hundreds, at beginning and close of war.*

Explanatory Key
1 Ratibor area ceded to Czecho-Slovakia
2 Memel under Allied and Associated Powers
3 Fiume independent, Zara to Italy
4 Transylvania, to Roumania
5 Bukowina, to Roumania
6 Galacia, to Poland
7 Thrace, to Greece
Longitude West from Greenwich
Longitude East from Greenwich
ARCTIC
ARCTIC CIRCLE
ATLANTIC OCEAN
NORTH SEA
ENGLISH CHANNEL
BAY OF BISCAY
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
ICELAND
REYKJAVIK
FAROE ISLANDS (DEN.)
SHETLAND ISLANDS
ORKNEY ISLANDS
HEBRIDES
BRITISH ISLES
IRISH SEA
NORWAY
SWEDEN
DENMARK
COPENHAGEN
HELGOLAND
SCHLESWIG PLEBISCITE ZONES
GERMAN EMPIRE
BERLIN
NETHERLANDS
BELGIUM
FRANCE
ALSACE LORRAINE
PARIS
SWITZERLAND
AUSTRIA HUNGARY
VIENNA
SPAIN
MADRID
PORTUGAL
LISBON
BALEARIC ISLANDS
MAJORCA
MINORCA
IVIZA
CORSICA (FR.)
SARDINIA (It.)
ROME
NAPLES
SICILY
MALTA I. (Br.)
TYRRHENIAN SEA
IONIAN SEA
AFRICA
MOROCCO
ALGERIA
TUNIS
Algiers
Oran
Bougie
Bizerta
Tangier
Gibraltar
Cape St. Vincent
Cape Finisterre
Lisbon
Oporto
Madrid
Barcelona
Valencia
Seville
Malaga
Cadiz
Marseilles
Genoa
Milan
Turin
Florence
Rome
Naples
Vienna
Berlin
Hamburg
Paris
London
Amsterdam
Brussels
Copenhagen
Stockholm
Christiania
Bergen
Trondhjem
Lofoten Islands
Maelström
Vigten Island
Bjorno
Hitteren I.
Christiansund
Molde
Aalesund
Florö
Sognefjord
Dovre
Snaehattan
Romas
Sandsvall
Soderhamn
Falun
Sorsele
Stensele
Hernösand
Ostersund
Strömsö L.
Trondhjem
Levanger
Namsos
Grong
Mosjöen
Brönö
Vegen I.

EUROPE
in 1920
SCALES
Statute Miles, 286 = 1 Inch
0 50 100 200 300 400 500
Kilometers, 460 = 1 Inch
0 50 100 200 300 400 500 600 700
OCEAN
BLACK SEA
CASPIAN SEA
SEA OF AZOV
WHITE SEA
FINLAND
ESTHONIA
LATVIA
LITHUANIA
BELORUSSIA
POLAND
GERMANY
CZECHO-SLOVAKIA
HUNGARY
AUSTRIA
ROUMANIA
BULGARIA
SERBIA
GREECE
TURKEY
ARMENIA
GEORGIA
AZERBAIJAN
DAGHESTAN
PERSIA
RUSSIA
PETROGRAD
MOSCOW
CONSTANTINOPLE
STRAITS
ZONE INTERNATIONAL
BUKAREST
Mouths of the Danube
Mouths of the Volga
Gulf of Iskanderun
CYPRUS (Br.)
CRETE
RHODES
SANTORIN
NAXOS
ATHENS
Sebastopol
Odessa
Rostov-on-Don
Astrakhan
Petrovsk
Derbent
Baku
Tiflis
Batum
Sinope
Trebizond
Smyrna
Adalia
Aleppo
Mosul
Tabriz
Resht
Enzeli
Kazvin
Hamadan
Kermanshah
Teheran
Ispahan
Shiraz
Bushire
Bender Abbas
Muscat
Basra
Bagdad
Mecca
Medina
Jidda
Aden
Hodeida
Sanaa
Mokha
Hadramaut
Socotra
Kuwait
Bahrein
Qatar
Abu Dhabi
Dubai
Sharjah
Ajman
Umm al Qaiwain
Ras al Khaimah
Fujeira
Oman
Muscat and Oman
Trucial Oman
Trucial Coast
Persian Gulf
Gulf of Oman
Gulf of Aden
Red Sea
Arabian Sea
Arabia
Mesopotamia
Kurdistan
Armenia
Caucasus
Caucasus Mts.
Ural Mts.
Ural R.
Volga R.
Don R.
Dnieper R.
Dniester R.
Vistula R.
Oder R.
Elbe R.
Danube R.
Rhine R.
Po R.
Tiber R.
Seine R.
Loire R.
Rhone R.
Ebro R.
Tagus R.
Guadalquivir R.
Douro R.
Garonne R.
Thames R.
Severn R.
Mersey R.
Clyde R.
Forth R.
Tay R.
Humber R.
Wash
Bristol Channel
English Channel
North Sea
Irish Sea
Irish Free State
Ireland
Northern Ireland
Belfast
Dublin
Cork
Limerick
Galway
Londonderry
Waterford
Wexford
Kilkenny
Tipperary
Kerry
Clare
Mayo
Sligo
Donegal
Antrim
Down
Armagh
Tyrone
Fermanagh
Monaghan
Cavan
Leitrim
Roscommon
Longford
Westmeath
Meath
Louth
Kildare
Wicklow
Carlow
Offaly
Laois
Wexford
Waterford
Tipperary
Limerick
Clare
Galway
Mayo
Sligo
Leitrim
Roscommon
Longford
Westmeath
Meath
Louth
Kildare
Wicklow
Carlow
Offaly
Laois
Kilkenny
Cork
Kerry
Donegal
Antrim
Down
Armagh
Tyrone
Fermanagh
Monaghan
Cavan
Iceland
Faroe Islands
Greenland
Spitsbergen
Novaya Zemlya
Franz Josef Land
Nova Zembla
Kola Peninsula
Lapland
Scandinavia
Norway
Sweden
Denmark
Jutland
Zealand
Fyen
Bornholm
Gotland
Oland
Aland Islands
Gulf of Bothnia
Gulf of Finland
Gulf of Riga
Gulf of Danzig
Gulf of Lyons
Gulf of Genoa
Gulf of Venice
Gulf of Taranto
Gulf of Corinth
Gulf of Patras
Gulf of Salonika
Gulf of Smyrna
Gulf of Iskanderun
Gulf of Aqaba
Gulf of Suez
Gulf of Aden
Gulf of Oman
Gulf of Persia
Gulf of Kara Bogaz
Gulf of Kara Kum
Gulf of Kara Kum
Gulf of Kara Kum

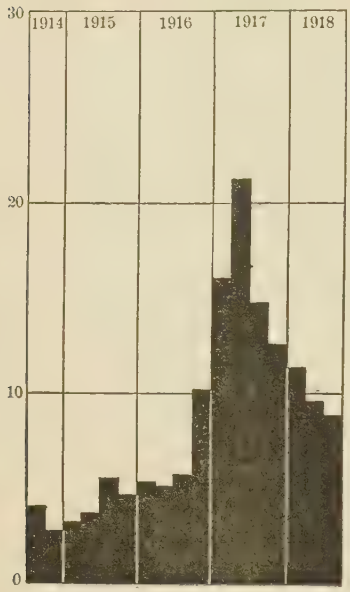


FIG. 4. *Total Allied and neutral tonnage sunk by submarines and mines and through accident, August, 1914, to October, 1918, in thousands of gross tons.*

Prussian war, the German chancellor exclaimed to the British ambassador that it was "terrible to a degree" that "just for a word, 'neutrality,' . . . . just for a scrap of paper," Great Britain should be going to war!

### 1914

Within twelve ominous days from the delivery of Austria's ultimatum the five greatest European powers, Austria-Hungary, Germany, Russia, France, and Great Britain, as well as Belgium and Serbia, the subjects of their controversy, were at war. But the war was not long confined to the countries which first entered it. Montenegro (August 7), Japan (August 23), and Turkey (October 29) were quickly drawn into this struggle, whose momentum seemed too gigantic to be limited to any particular group of nations, or even to Europe.

Swiftly reducing the fortress of Liege, capturing Brussels, Louvain and Namur, the German advance moved irresistibly across Belgium and into northern France. The Kaiser's boast that he would be "back again in the dear Fatherland"—"before the leaves fall from the trees"—having first exterminated "the treacherous English" and walked over "General French's contemptible little army," seemed in danger of coming true. September 6–10, however, this advance was halted by the battle of the Marne at a line which proved to be the highwater-mark of the German invasion. The Germans were driven back to the Aisne, and proceeded to extend their lines to the coast, taking Antwerp and Ghent, and fighting a severe but unsuccessful battle in Flanders (October and November) to reach Calais.

Meanwhile the Russians were victoriously advancing through East Prussia, and had conquered nearly all this corner of Germany before they were defeated in the battles of Tannenburg and the Masurian Lakes. In Galicia they were more successful, capturing Lemberg, and in December getting almost to the outskirts of Cracow.

Germany's colonies were attacked early in the war, and at its end she had lost her whole colonial empire. Togo (August, 1914), the Kamerun (February, 1916), German Southwest Africa (July, 1916), and finally (November 14, 1918) German East Africa in succession fell to the Allies. Kaiochow and Tsingtao surrendered to the Japanese in 1914, Australian forces took German New Guinea, and British and Japanese the remaining German islands in the Pacific.

At the start Great Britain was able to shut most of the German navy within the Baltic and keep it there. This event was second to none in importance, since Germany, thus blockaded, was forced to depend upon her own resources for raw material and foodstuffs, aside from the limited amounts she could purchase from adjacent neutral states or obtain through smuggling and conquest. The battle of Jutland, May 31, 1916, the only contest risked by the German grand fleet, was inconclusive. Minor naval engagements were those at the Bight of Helgoland (August, 1914), Coronel, Chile (November, 1914), the Falkland Islands (December, 1914), the Dogger Bank (January, 1915), and the Gulf of Riga (October, 1917). The British navy took part in the operations at the Dardanelles in 1915, and in May, 1918, the British daringly bottled up the harbors of Ostende and Zeebrugge. Small German craft occasionally raided English coast towns (among them Scarborough and Whitby, December, 1914) and wrought some destruction to commerce early in the war, but the submarine proved to be Germany's most effective naval weapon. (Figs. 4 and 5.)

. From beginning to end, Germany's methods in the war were those of deliberate, systematic "frightfulness," designed to paralyze her enemies and to make them quickly surrender. In a letter to the Austrian emperor in August, 1914, not published until the end of the war, the Kaiser stated his decision to use "methods of terrorism": "My soul is rent, but everything must be put to fire and sword, the men,

FIG. 5. *Number of submarines sunk during the World War (official estimate).*

women, old people, and children slain, nothing must be left standing, neither houses nor trees." Assessments on Belgian towns, deportations, forced labor of prisoners, cruelty to civilian populations, unwarranted executions, use of poison gas, poisoning of wells, refusal of quarter, raiding and bombardment of undefended cities, bombing of Red Cross hospitals and sinking of hospital ships, the mock trial of Edith Cavell (October 12, 1915), and the execution of Captain Fryatt (July 27, 1916) form only a part of the endless list of German crimes.

### 1915

After the battle of the Marne the western front settled down to trench warfare, and except for the German retirement to the Hindenburg Line (March, 1917), the battle line was maintained with only occasional gains of minor importance on either side until March, 1918. The object of the new "tactics of attrition" was to make every advance cost the enemy as greatly as possible in men and ammunition, a policy requiring immense quantities of explosives. The British, especially, had suffered from a shortage of shells, and beginning with 1915, Great Britain was rapidly turned into a vast munition factory. The purchase of large quantities of war material in the United States as well as the falling off of production in Europe was a cause of the changes in international trade brought about by the war. (Fig. 6 and table p. 9.)

In March an Allied advance captured Neuve Chapelle, but was soon checked. At the battle of Ypres (April and May) the Germans first introduced poison gas, with results perilous to the Allies. Other offensives were launched by the Allies near Arras (May and June), by the Germans in Argonne (July), and again by the Allies in Champagne and near Lens (September and October), all of them leaving the situation still a draw.

The Russian successes in Galicia culminated in the capture of Przemysl on March 17. In May an attack by superior forces compelled its surrender. In June Lemberg fell and virtually the whole of Galicia was evacuated. The enemy then advanced upon Warsaw from both sides, and on August 4 it fell. By September the Russian front was left a nearly straight north-south line from Riga to the Hungarian-Roumanian border.

A costly attempt to take the Dardanelles was made by the British from February, 1915, to January, 1916. Italy joined the Allies on May 23, seeking to recover the Trentino, Trieste, and the Dalmatian coast from her ancient enemy and recent ally, Austria-Hungary. Bulgaria was won over by the Central Powers in October, and assisted in the capture of Belgrade, Nish, and Monastir (October to December), by which Serbia was practically conquered.

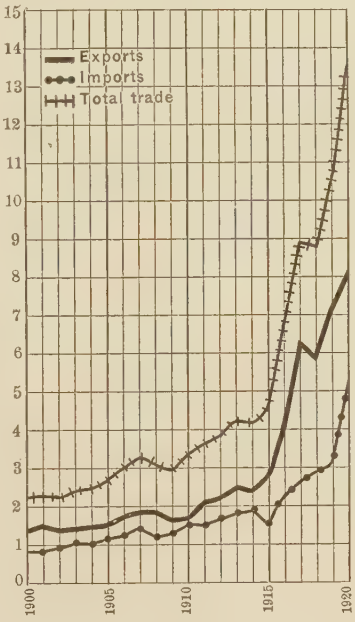


FIG. 6. *Foreign commerce of the United States for the fiscal years 1900-1920, in billions of dollars.*

### 1916

On the Russian, Balkan, and Italian fronts there were slight successes in 1916: the Italians, at first compelled to retreat, by later advances more than recovered the territory lost, and finally captured Gorizia; the Serbians regained Monastir; and the Russians began an offensive in Galicia and Bukowina. But Cettinje, the capital of Montenegro, fell, and the collapse of Roumania more than offset these gains. Roumania, entering the war in August, immediately set out to conquer Transylvania. Meanwhile

**DOMESTIC IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF PRINCIPAL ALLIED POWERS BEFORE AND AFTER THE WAR**

**(Calendar years mainly)**

| Imports, 1913 | Imports, 1919 | Country | Exports, 1919 | Exports, 1913 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 889,000,000 | 987,000,000 | Belgium | 344,000,000 | 671,000,000 |
| 350,000,000 | 708,000,000 | China | 610,000,000 | 277,000,000 |
| 1,652,000,000 | 5,799,000,000 | France | 1,670,000,000 | 1,337,000,000 |
| 30,000,000 | 43,000,000 | Greece | 22,000,000 | 28,000,000 |
| 710,000,000 | 3,212,000,000 | Italy | 1,016,000,000 | 486,000,000 |
| 355,000,000 | 1,053,000,000 | Japan | 1,020,000,000 | 306,000,000 |
| 3,737,000,000 | 7,921,000,000 | United Kingdom | 4,679,000,000 | 3,086,000,000 |
| 1,759,000,000 | 3,445,000,000 | United States | 7,534,000,000 | 2,362,000,000 |

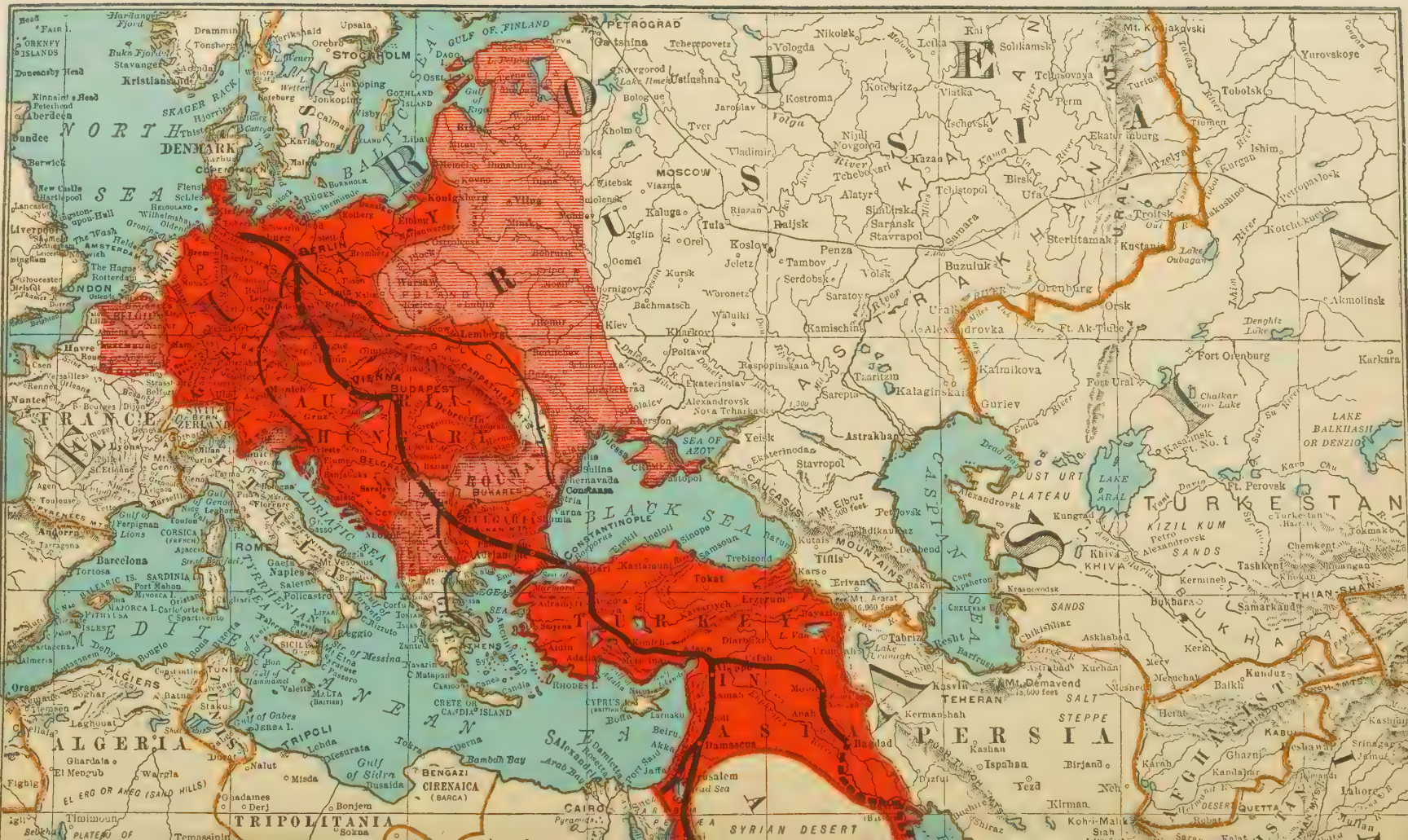
PETROGRAD
MOSCOW
STOCKHOLM
BERLIN
VIENNA
BUDAPEST
CONSTANTINOPLE
CAIRO
TEHERAN
BAKU
TIFLIS
ERIVAN
ATHENS
BENGAZI
TRIPOLITANIA
ALGERIA
TUNIS
MALTA
CRETE OR CANDIA
CYPRUS
RHODES
SYRIAN DESERT
ARABIA
PERSIA
TURKESTAN
CASPIAN SEA
BLACK SEA
SEA OF AZOV
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
NORTH SEA
BALTIC SEA
GULF OF FINLAND
DENMARK
FRANCE
BELGIUM
HOLLAND
LONDON
AMSTERDAM
ROME
CORSICA
SARDINIA
BARCELONA
ANDORRA
PYRENEES MTS.
BALEARIC IS.
MAJORCA I.
MINORCA I.
Port Mahon
Gulf of Lions
Gulf of Genoa
Gulf of Perpignan
Gulf of Gabes
Gulf of Sidra
Gulf of Hammamet
Bambah Bay
Arab Bay
Dead Sea
Sea of Marmora
Bosporus
Dardanelles
Gulf of Salonica
Gulf of Riga
Gulf of Bothnia
Gulf of Finland
Lake Ilmen
Lake Onbagan
Lake Balkhash or Denzio
Lake Aral
Chalkar Lake
Denghiz Lake
Kara Bogaz Gol
Caucasus Mts.
Mt. Elbruz 18,500 feet
Mt. Ararat 16,960 feet
Mt. Demavend 18,600 feet
Kizil Kum Sands
Khiva Sands
Steppe
Salt Desert
Caspian Depression
Ural Mts.
Volga River
Kama River
Dnieper River
Don River
Vistula River
Oder River
Elbe River
Danube River
Rhine River
Seine River
Thames River
Tigris River
Euphrates River
Jordan River
Nile River
Jaxartes River
Oxus River
Tarim River
Indus River
Ganges River
Brahmaputra River
Yangtse River
Hoang Ho River
Amur River
Lena River
Obi River
Yenisei River
Irtish River
Lena River
Kara Sea
Barents Sea
White Sea
Arctic Ocean
Pacific Ocean
Indian Ocean
Persian Gulf
Red Sea
Mediterranean Sea
Adriatic Sea
Aegean Sea
Ionian Sea
Tyrrhenian Sea
Balearic Sea
Algiers
Tripoli
Tripolitania
Cyrenaica
Barca
Sahara
Libyan Desert
Arabian Desert
Syrian Desert
Persian Desert
Afghanistan
Baluchistan
Kashmir
Tibet
Mongolia
Manchuria
China
Japan
India
Burma
Siam
Annam
Cochin China
Tonkin
Korea
Formosa
Philippine Is.
Java
Sumatra
Borneo
New Guinea
Australia
New Zealand
Hawaiian Is.
Fiji Is.
Samoa
Tahiti
Marquesas Is.
Easter I.
Galapagos Is.
Juan Fernandez
Cape Horn
Strait of Magellan
Tierra del Fuego
Falkland Is.
South Georgia
South Sandwich Is.
South Orkney Is.
South Shetland Is.
Graham Land
Weddell Sea
Ross Sea
Ross Ice Barrier
Victoria Land
Mt. Erebus
Mt. Terror
Mt. Discovery
Mt. Markham
Mt. Sidley
Mt. Kirkpatrick
Mt. Nansen
Mt. Hope
Mt. Wilson
Mt. Bowers
Mt. Longstaff
Mt. Lister
Mt. Minto
Mt. Hooker
Mt. Dickason
Mt. Dana
Mt. Darwin
Mt. Lyell
Mt. Huxley
Mt. Wood
Mt. Sabine
Mt. Ruskin
Mt. Ramsay
Mt. Tyndall
Mt. Kosciusko
Mt. Olga
Mt. Conner
Mt. Ayers
Mt. Lindsay
Mt. Liebig
Mt. Sonder
Mt. Zeil
Mt. Gillen
Mt. Giles
Mt. Olga
Mt. Conner
Mt. Ayers
Mt. Lindsay
Mt. Liebig
Mt. Sonder
Mt. Zeil
Mt. Gillen
Mt. Giles

FIG. 7. *Middle Europe: The Greater German Empire. Conquests to May, 1918.*

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she left her own borders poorly defended, and two armies of the enemy, one advancing from

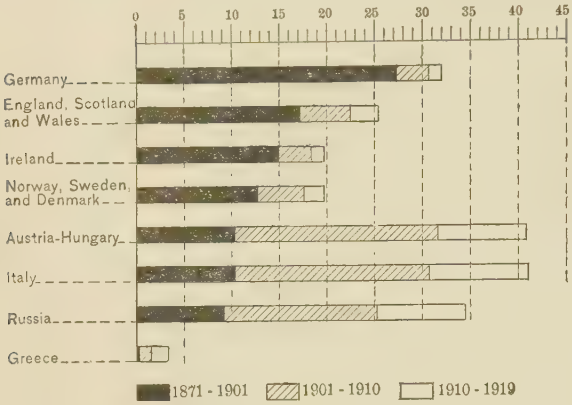


FIG. 8. *Immigration to the United States from European countries, 1871-1919 (years ending June 30), in hundreds of thousands.*

the south, and one successfully attacking in the north, joined forces and rapidly conquered nearly the whole of her territory. Bukarest fell December 6. By these victories Germany added valuable supplies of Roumanian wheat and oil to her diminished stores.

The year's two great western battles were the German attack on Verdun (February–July) and the Allied offensive on the Somme (July, 1916–March, 1917). The tremendous effort to take Verdun, the chief outpost of Paris, resulted for the Germans in more territory lost than won, and on the Somme the Allies gained a total of fifteen hundred square miles.

During the early part of 1916 the Russians took Erzerum (February) and Trebizond (April) from the Turks. The British in the Near East were less successful. After retreating from Bagdad in December, 1915, they were compelled to surrender at Kut-el-Amara in February. Although the forces involved were not large, the British felt keenly the loss of prestige, and a year later, in February, 1917, retook Kut-el-Amara, and Bagdad in March. Gaza was captured in November, 1917, and December 10 Jerusalem surrendered to General Allenby. In February, 1918, Jericho also was taken. In the autumn of 1918 the British severely defeated the Turks in Syria (September 22), and the fall of Damascus (October 1) and Alleppo (October 26) was followed by the surrender of Turkey.

### 1917

In March, 1917, came very quietly the Russian revolution. At first it seemed almost unbelievable that a great autocracy could fall with so little bloodshed, but later conditions grew more and more turbulent. The provisional government promised in May to carry on the war, but though an advance into Galicia was begun in July, and Halicz taken, the army was too disorganized to act concertedly on a large scale. September 7 Riga surrendered to Germany. In November the Bolsheviki, or radicals, took complete control of the government, overthrowing the moderate socialists under Kerensky. Within a year after the revolution the Bolsheviki signed a humiliating peace with Germany at Brest-Litovsk (March 3, 1918).

The British had formally announced the blockade of Germany March 1, 1915, and the Germans retaliated with a submarine blockade which grew increasingly successful. Great Britain was compelled to regulate strictly all food consumption, and at one time it was estimated that she had only a few weeks' food supply left. It seemed not impossible that the submarine would bring Great Britain to terms. (Figs. 4 and 5.)

In order to maintain the efficiency of her blockade, Germany's violations of international law became continually more flagrant. Though President Wilson had stated that Germany would be held to "strict accountability" for any American lives lost through her submarine policy, on May 7, 1915, the liner "Lusitania" was deliberately sunk with a loss of 102 American lives. In reply to the protest of the United States, Germany agreed not to sink any more vessels without warning and provision for the safety of passengers. Submarine activities continued, however, in disregard of this promise. Until 1917 there was a continual succession of notes exchanged, and German pledges given only to be immediately broken. On January 31, 1917, Germany announced unrestricted submarine warfare, and on April 6 the United States entered the war. It had taken the American people as a whole, with their various

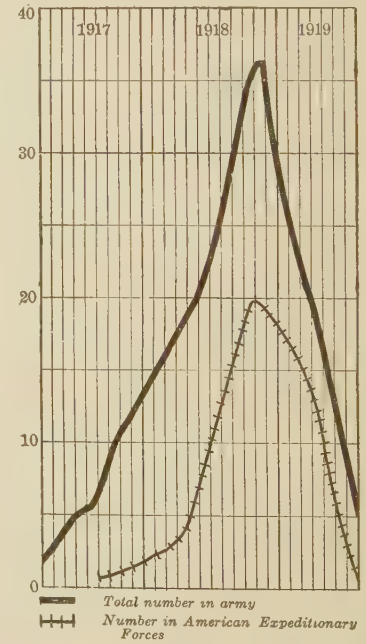


FIG. 9. *Number of soldiers in the American army and the Expeditionary Forces by months, April, 1917, to August, 1919, in hundreds of thousands.*

origins and sympathies (Fig. 8), nearly three years to be convinced of the faithlessness of the German government, to realize not only that most reports of German atrocities were true, but that any self-governing nation would not remain long unmolested if Germany conquered.

America entered the war so late that she did not take a large part in its military campaigns until the summer of 1918; her most notable contributions toward winning the war were less dramatic, but on an enormous scale. The one absolute essential in 1917 was ships, and America turned her energies to shipbuilding so successfully that in 1917 she doubled her 1916 output of shipping, and quadrupled it in 1918. For the transportation of troops to Europe a fleet of 2,700,000 tons was assembled so rapidly that 45 per cent of the troops were transported in American ships, in comparison with 49 per cent in British vessels, and 6 per cent in ships of other nationalities. Naval convoys for these transports were more than 83 per cent American, and so successfully was the convoying done that no transport was lost on its eastward trip. Americans went without wheat, meat, and gasoline on certain days each week, and their subscriptions to the five liberty loans totaled more than twenty-four billion dollars, although only eighteen and a half billions were allotted. In eighteen months the army was increased from 200,000 to 3,600,000, but only 2,000,000 went overseas. Not what America did but what she was ready to do was her greatest part in winning the war. (Fig. 9.)

As the Central Powers had overrun and crushed Belgium in 1914, Serbia in 1915, and Roumania in 1916, they now tried to crush Italy. On October 24 a great offensive was launched against the Italians on the Isonzo front. In four days Gorizia had surrendered; in a week the Italians had been forced to fall back on the Tagliamento. The situation of Italy was grave, and it seemed possible that St. Mark's in Venice would share the fate of the cathedrals of Amiens and Rheims. In spite of successes on the western front, the outlook for the Allies was not hopeful. German resistance was unbroken, she had been capable of this great Italian drive, Russia was almost powerless, and as yet the United States was hardly in the war. Some observers counseled preparing for a ten years' war. Others questioned whether it would not be better to end the war as a draw, rather than risk the fatal weakening of European civilization. (Fig. 10.) The Italians, in spite of Allied reinforcements, continued to retreat until they reached the Piave, November 9. Here the line remained for almost a year.

In the west the Germans retreated to the Hindenburg Line in March, to forestall an Allied

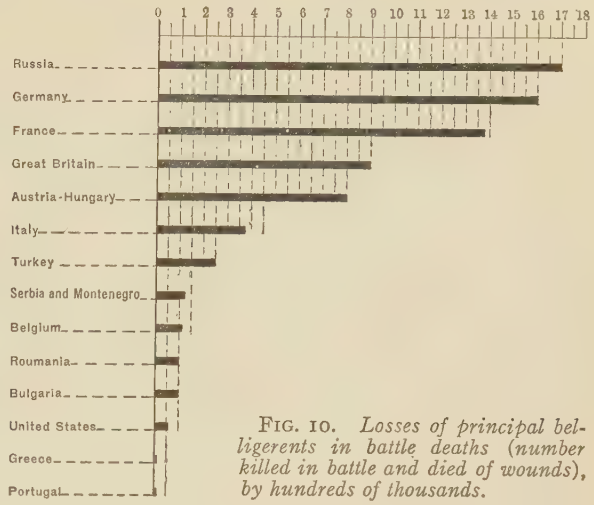


FIG. 10. *Losses of principal belligerents in battle deaths (number killed in battle and died of wounds), by hundreds of thousands.*

offensive. But the British successfully attacked them at Arras and the French on the Aisne (April–May). In June the British took Messines Ridge. Further Allied victories were the battle of Flanders (July–November), the French advance at Verdun (August) and capture of the Chemin des Dames (November), and the partial British success at Cambrai (November–December).

## 1918

In 1918 the Germans made their last and most tremendous effort to win the war. Russia had concluded peace in March, making Germany's eastern armies available in the west. Her great object was to reach a decision before the American army should arrive and the Germans despair of victory. Between March 21 and July 15 the Germans made five terrific attempts to break through the Allied lines. The first advance (March 21) on a fifty-mile front near Arras broke and nearly penetrated the British lines before it was finally stopped, April 1. But the fact that Germany at the end of three and a half years' exhaustive fighting could make an offensive of this magnitude and again put the fate of France at stake, created for a time the dark prospect of a peace in which Germany should be undefeated. The second drive (April 9 to 18) extended thirty miles from Ypres to Arras. Again there was grave danger that it would succeed, but the total gain was smaller. After some time spent in reorganizing their forces, the enemy struck again (May 27–June 1), taking the Chemin des Dames and penetrating to the Marne. The fourth offensive, on a front of twenty miles east of Montdidier, was aimed at Paris, but the results were comparatively slight. The fifth and most advertised advance ended in three days (July 15–18); then the whole tide of war turned.

On July 18, the Allies attacked with great success, winning the second battle of the Marne

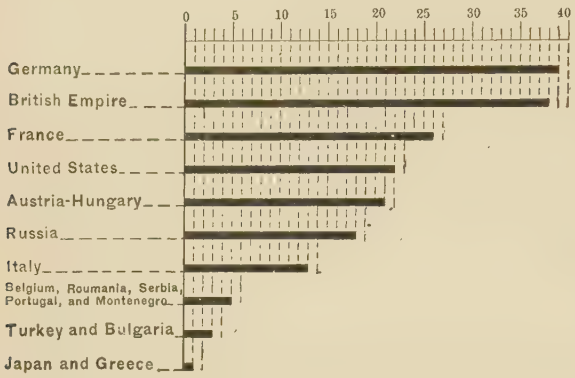


FIG. 11. *Cost of World War, in billions of dollars, to nations chiefly involved.*

August 4. Four days later a second drive was begun. On September 29, the Allies crossed the Hindenburg Line. This famous defense system really consisted of four distinct lines of trenches, extending from Metz to Lille, or to the coast, with switch lines enabling each sector to be defended separately. Now the Germans were forced to evacuate one part of this system after another. Though the Americans had already done splendid fighting at Cantigny (May 8), Château-Thierry (June 2), and Belleau Wood (June 6), the winning of the St. Mihiel salient September 12 was their first large independent action. On November 7, coöperating with the French, they also took Sedan. (Table p. 9.)

Allied victories on every front and the certainty of Germany's collapse now caused the surrender of Bulgaria (September 30), Turkey (October 31), and Austria-Hungary (November 4). After the failure of the last German drive there had been various revolutionary uprisings in Germany, notably the mutiny of the sailors at Kiel; and President Wilson's "peace offensive," designed to create a division between the people of the Central Powers and their rulers, had not been without effect. Weakened by insurrection and isolated from her allies, Germany could no longer

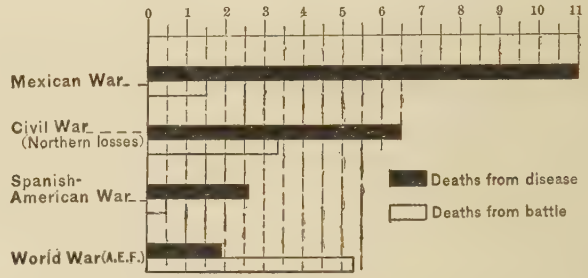


FIG. 12. *Yearly death rate of American soldiers per hundred from battle and from disease in recent wars.*

resist. On November 11, two days after the abdication of the Kaiser, the armistice was signed.

## THIRTEEN MAJOR OPERATIONS IN WHICH AMERICANS PARTICIPATED

| | NUMBER |
|---|---|
| West front—Campaign of 1917: | |
| Cambrai, Nov. 20 to Dec. 4 | 2,500 |
| West front—Campaign of 1918: | |
| German offensives, March 21 to July 18: | |
| Somme, March 21 to April 6 | 2,200 |
| Lys, April 9 to 27 | 500 |
| Aisne, May 27 to June 5 | 27,500 |
| Noyon-Montdidier, June 9 to 15 | 27,000 |
| Champagne-Marne, July 15 to 18 | 85,000 |
| Allied offensives, July 18 to Nov. 11: | |
| Aisne-Marne, July 18 to Aug. 6 | 270,000 |
| Somme, Aug. 8 to Nov. 11 | 54,000 |
| Oise-Aisne, Aug. 18 to Nov. 11 | 85,000 |
| Ypres-Lys, Aug. 19 to Nov. 11 | 108,000 |
| St. Mihiel, Sept. 12 to 16 | 550,000 |
| Meuse-Argonne, Sept. 20 to Nov. 11 | 1,200,000 |
| Italian front—Campaign of 1918: | |
| Vittorio-Veneto, Oct. 24 to Nov. 4 | 1,200 |

FIG. 13. *Russia and the eastern battle fronts.*

The most noticeable characteristic of the World War was its size. The cost of all European wars together from 1793 to 1914 was less than twenty-five billion dollars; this war is considered to have cost from six to eight times that amount (Figs. 11 and 14). America could have carried on the Revolutionary War a thousand years for what she expended in this one. The number of killed and wounded is estimated at 21,000,000, equal to more than half the population of France. Deaths from battle were more than for all wars in over a hundred years (Figs. 10 and 12). Twenty-seven nations were belligerents. This tremendous enterprise was conducted so scientifically that the personality of its leaders played little part.

The one outstanding positive result of the war (the destruction of German military power being negative in effect) has been the liberation of subject nationalities. The war was democratic in character, because for every army in the field there was behind the lines a whole nation primarily engaged in supplying that army with food, equipment, and shells. The successful prosecution of the war was dependent in each country on united popular support, and civilian morale became scarcely less important than that of the trenches. Nation-wide support of the war required nation-wide sympathy with its aims. In Germany the Pan-Germanic ideal dominated the popular imagination, but on the Entente side it was natural that popular sympathy for the rights of subject peoples should be strong. The American objects in the war as represented in the "fourteen points" were to gain recognition for the claims of various racial minorities, as well as to safeguard the development of free institutions at home. France, Italy, and Roumania all had as their chief aim in the war to gain possession of territory inhabited by their racial compatriots.

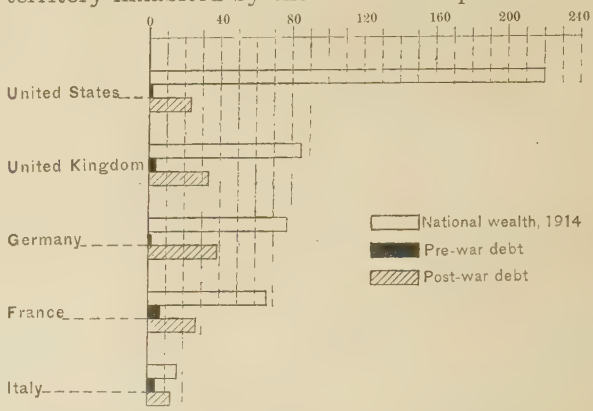


FIG. 14. *National wealth, pre-war and post-war debts of five belligerents, in billions of dollars.*

The movement for national freedom did not wait for the close of the war. Poland and Ukrainia began their existence as nations in 1916 and 1917 respectively. Russia after becoming a republic underwent much subdivision as minor nationalities sought independence. The two central European states of Czecho-Slovakia and Jugo-Slavia are larger than what remains of the two halves of the Austro-Hungarian empire. From the date of the armistice to the close of 1918 new nations proclaimed their independence almost at the rate of a republic a day (Table 3). The new map of Europe conforms much more closely than the old to ethnographic boundaries. This result of the war will probably be lasting, for aside from confederation, these new, independent democracies will never willingly return to foreign rule.

## PRINCIPAL NEW POLITICAL UNITS ARISING FROM THE WAR

| Country | Area | Population | Date Established | Government |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Armenia | 80,000 | 3,000,000 | August, 1918 | Republic |
| Asir | 40,000 | 1,500,000 | 1918 | Principate |
| Austria | 32,000 | 6,412,000 | October, 1918 | Republic |
| Czecho-Slovakia | 55,000 | 13,914,300 | October, 1918 | Republic |
| Egypt | 350,000 | 12,750,000 | | Sultanate |
| Esthonia | 235,880 | 3,421,800 | December, 1917 | Republic |
| Finland | 125,680 | 3,421,800 | December 1917 | Republic |
| Georgia | 35,500 | 3,176,000 | May, 1918 | Republic |
| Hejaz | 100,000 | 750,000 | June, 1916 | Kingdom |
| Hungary | 50,000 | 15,000,000 | November, 1918 | Republic |
| Jugo-Slavia | 101,000 | 14,300,000 | October, 1918 | Kingdom |
| Latvia | 24,400 | 2,500,000 | April, 1918 | Republic |
| Lithuania | 36,500 | 4,650,000 | April, 1918 | Republic |
| Poland | 100,000 | 28,000,000 | November, 1916 | Republic |
| Russia | 1,000,000 | 60,000,000 | November, 1917 | Soviet Rep. |
| Siberia | 4,830,000 | 10,000,000 | December, 1917 | Republic |
| Ukrainia | 498,100 | 46,000,000 | November, 1917 | Republic |
| Yemen | 75,000 | 1,000,000 | 1918 | Imamate |

# RACIAL FRONTIERS AND THE WORLD WAR

In studying the language map on page 18, we find that certain countries are represented in a great variety of colors—countries in which many different tongues are spoken. In Russia, Austria-Hungary, the Balkan states, and the Turkish Empire the mixture of colors is most noticeable, and it is in these very countries that the greatest changes have been brought about by the war.

Why did not the boundaries of nations before 1914 follow language lines more closely? The whole course of history, with all its records of conquests, federations, and treaties is required to explain their great disagreement. But the patchwork of languages shown on our map is older than the nations of modern Europe, and its pattern has reappeared again since the war. Racial sympathies run deep, regardless of national borders. To understand their part in the remaking of Europe, it is necessary to know the location of the most important European languages and their relation to each other. The names of practically all the Indo-European languages and of the principal Ural-Altaic and other languages, with the order in which they developed, should be learned.

Of the earliest European dialects, the languages of the Caucasus and the Basque speech of northern Spain are probably all that have survived. Most continental languages belong to the Indo-European family, and come from the dialects of a primitive, nomadic people who once lived on the steppe-lands of Siberia and southern Russia. In migrating westward these Indo-European tribes were divided into four great branches, the northern branch including the Baltic and Slavonic language groups, the northwestern the Teutonic, the western and southwestern the Celtic, and the most southern branch the Mediterranean group. Parts of all these four currents are to be found in the Balkan peninsula and the region between the Carpathians and the Alps. The Iranic languages probably sprang from a more direct southern migration of the steppe tribes.

The other great European family of languages, the Ural-Altaian, is derived from the speech of a second prehistoric people who in turn migrated westward and penetrated the territory of the Indo-European tribes. A northern division of Ural-Altaians developed into the Finno-Ugrian and Samoyedic races; a central movement left the Magyars, or Hungarians, a Finno-Ugrian people, isolated in the Danube basin, and a southern division became the Turko-Tatar tribes of Asia Minor and the Caspian regions. The Mongols, a fourth branch of the Ural-Altaians, influenced the Slavonic language and customs, but as a group have survived only in a small district near the Caspian. Under these large language divisions belong the different related groups of modern languages.

A comparison of the language map of Europe with the political pre-war map, page 79 (that of Europe in 1914), shows many regions where political frontiers ran counter to racial sympathies. In Austria-Hungary conditions were extreme. It has been said that it was not any common interests among its races but the pressure of surrounding powers that held the empire together, since its parts were not strong enough to stand alone. Only one-fourth of its population was German, and only one-sixth Hungarian, or Magyar, though these were the ruling nationalities. On the other hand, 46 per cent were Slavs, but these included many subdivisions: Czechs, Poles, and Slovaks, or Northern Slavs, and Slovenes, Croats, and Serbs, or Southern Slavs. Roumanians, Italians, and nearly two million Jews were among the other races of the empire.

Russia, before the war, contained an even larger number of races than Austria-Hungary, but they were largely on the circumference of European Russia, and in the center was a fairly compact mass of White, Great, and Little Russians, speaking closely related dialects. The Turks ruled their great empire with the sword, but were very small in numbers, especially the Ottoman Turks. The Poles, in language, customs, and tradition a distinct people, were divided among Germany, Russia, and Austria-Hungary; and Germany's annexation of Alsace and Lorraine in 1871 had created bitterness both in France and in the annexed provinces. The Balkan states, after a war with Turkey in 1913, were still jealous, weak, and quarrelsome.

In 1914 it was uncertain at what moment the peace of Europe might be broken, not only because of Germany's military power, but because age-old lines of race were in so many regions disregarded. Austria-Hungary was in reality a Slav state, and the ruling Germans and Magyars needed Germany's support to keep their control in the empire. This in itself made the alliance between Austria-Hungary and Germany always mean possible European war. It was Russia's interest in the smaller Slav state of Serbia that made her mobilize her armies when Austria-Hungary threatened to crush it, and caused the war to be widespread instead of local.

The map of Europe, 1920, after the war, should be compared in detail with the map of languages, as well as with the pre-war, or 1914, map of Europe. Note how, in almost every case, boundaries in 1920 follow racial lines much more closely than they did in 1914. From a thorough knowledge of the distribution of races before the war the reasons for the different territorial changes can clearly be seen. The new boundaries of Europe are much more just and representative than the old, and should make a more firm and lasting basis for European peace.

INDO-EUROPEAN
I. Teutonic
English
Upper (High German)
Middle (High German)
Low German
Dutch
Flemish
Danish
Norwegian
Swedish
Icelandic and Faroese
Frisian
II. Romanic
French (Langue d'oïl)
French (Langue d'oc)
Walloon
Italian
Rhaeto-Romanic
Ladinic
Friulian
Sardinian
Spanish
Catalan
Portuguese
Gallegan
Roumanian
Vlach
III. Slavonic
Great Russian
Little Russian
White Russian
Polish
Serbo-Croatian
Slovenian
Czecho-Moravian
Slovakian
Bulgarian
Sorbian (Wendic)
IV. Hellenic
Modern Greek
V. Baltic
Lettish
Lithuanian
VI. Celtic
Irish
Gaelic
Welsh (Cymric)
Breton
VII. Armenian
Armenian
VIII. Iranic
Persian
Tatic
Ossetic
Kurdic
Yezidic
Talyshinic
IX. Thraco-Illyrian
Albanian
URAL-ALTAIC
I. Finno-Ugrian
Finnish (Suomi)
Esthonian and Livonian
Lappish
Karelian
Syryenian
Permian
Cheremissian
Votiak
Mordvinian
Ostiak
Vogulic
Magyar
II. Samoyedic
Samoyedic
III. Turkish-Tataric
Turkish (Osmanli)
Kirghizic and Turkomanic
Bashkirian
Tataric
Kumykian
Chuvashian
Karachaic
Nogaic
Karapapakian
Kizilbashian
Tahtajic
IV. Mongolian
Kalmuckian
SEMITIC
Arabic
Maltese
HAMITIC
Berber
CAUCASIC
Caucasian
Northwest
Northeast
Southwest
BASQUE
Basque
POLITICAL BOUNDARIES
International Boundaries, 1914
Longitude West from Greenwich
Longitude East from Greenwich
ARCTIC OCEAN
ATLANTIC OCEAN
NORTH SEA
BALTIC SEA
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
ENGLISH CHANNEL
BAY OF BISCAY
ARCTIC CIRCLE
ICELANDIC
FAROE ISLANDS (DEN.)
SHETLAND ISLANDS
ORKNEY ISLANDS
HEBRIDES
IRISH SEA
BRITISH ISLES
NORWEGIAN
DANISH
DENMARK
COPENHAGEN
GERMAN EMPIRE
BERLIN
FRISIAN
DUTCH
LOW GERMAN
MIDDLE GERMAN
UPPER GERMAN
CZECHO-MORAVIAN
SWITZERLAND
AUSTRIA
HUNGARY
SERBO-CROATIAN
SLOVENIAN
ITALIAN
FRENCH
BRETON
LANGUE D'OIL
LANGUE D'OC
BASQUE
PYRENEES
CATALAN
SPANISH
PORTUGUESE
GALLEGAN
ARABIC
BERBER
MOROCCO
ALGERIA
TUNIS
SICILY
SARDINIA
CORSICA
MAJORCA
MINORCA
IVIZA
TYRRHENIAN SEA
ADRIATIC SEA
IONIAN SEA
Reykjavik
Hekla
Thykvibar
Faxe Fjord
C. Rifstangi
Ostero
Sudero
Lofoten Islands
Maelstrom
Vest Fjord
Vegen I.
Vigten Island
Bjornor
Hitteren I.
Christiansund
Molde
Aalesund
Sognе Fjord
Bergen
Hanaar
Honefoss
Fair I.
Mainland
Wick
Invergordon
Peterhead
Aberdeen
Dundee
Perth
Edinburgh
Dunbar
Berwick
Newcastle-on-Tyne
Sunderland
York
Hull
Leeds
Manchester
Liverpool
Chester
Lincoln
Norwich
Cambridge
Oxford
Birmingham
Gloucester
Bristol
Plymouth
Portsmouth
Cardiff
Swansea
Belfast
Londonderry
Dublin
Limerick
Galway
Tralee
Cork
Waterford
Wexford
Scilly Is.
St. George's Channel
Land's End
Isle of Wight
Amsterdam
The Hague
Rotterdam
Utrecht
Arnhem
Groningen
Leeuwarden
Zuiderzee
Helgoland
Heligoland
Frisian Is.
Rend-burg
Kiel
Lubeck
Hamburg
Bremen
Hanover
Brunswick
Magdeburg
Berlin
Potsdam
Stettin
Danzig
Konitz
Bromberg
Posen
Breslau
Frankfurt
Gruben
Kalisz
Dresden
Leipzig
Chemnitz
Zwickau
Plauen
Eger
Pilsen
Prague
Budweis
Znaim
Brunn
Vienna
Neustadt
Graz
Agram
Zagreb
Trieste
Fiume
Pressburg
Buda-Pesth
Debreczin
Szegedin
Temesvar
Arad
Hermannstadt
Kronstadt
Klausenburg
Jassy
Bucharest
Galatz
Ibrail
Varna
Rustchuk
Sofia
Philippopolis
Adrianople
Constantinople
Gallipoli
Dardanelles
Smyrna
Ephesus
Mytilene
Lemnos
Salonica
Monastir
Uskub
Durazzo
Scutari
Cattaro
Ragusa
Spalato
Sebenico
Zara
Lissa
Pola
Fiume
Venice
Padua
Verona
Milan
Turin
Genoa
Leghorn
Florence
Siena
Perugia
Rome
Naples
Salerno
Vesuvius
Tarentum
Otranto
Brindisi
Barletta
Bari
Foggia
Capua
Gaeta
Civita Vecchia
Spezia
Ancona
Ravenna
Bologna
Modena
Parma
Piacenza
Mantua
Cremona
Brescia
Bergamo
Como
Lugano
Bellinzona
Chiasso
Aosta
Susa
Mont Cenis
Mont Blanc
Geneva
Lausanne
Berne
Zurich
Basle
Lucerne
Innsbruck
Munich
Augsburg
Ulm
Stuttgart
Nuremberg
Bamberg
Wurzburg
Heidelberg
Mannheim
Mainz
Coblenz
Cologne
Aix-la-Chapelle
Liege
Namur
Brussels
Antwerp
Ghent
Bruges
Ostend
Dunkirk
Calais
Boulogne
Amiens
Rouen
Le Havre
Caen
Cherbourg
Paris
Versailles
Orleans
Tours
Nantes
Rennes
Brest
Quimper
Lorient
St. Nazaire
La Rochelle
Rochefort
Saintes
Limoges
Angouleme
Perigueux
Bordeaux
Arcachon
Bayonne
Biarritz
St. Jean de Luz
Pau
Tarbes
Lourdes
Toulouse
Montauban
Albi
Carcassonne
Narbonne
Montpellier
Beziers
Agde
Cette
Nimes
Arles
Marseilles
Toulon
Grasse
Monaco
Nice
Mentone
Cannes
Hyeres
Ajaccio
Bastia
Bonifacio
Strait of Bonifacio
Sardinia
Cagliari
Sassari
Corsica
Majorca
Palma
Minorca
Mahon
Iviza
Sabina (It.)
Valencia
Alicante
Murcia
Cartagena
Almeria
Malaga
Gibraltar
Algeciras
Tangier
Cape Spartivento
Cape Bon
Pantelleria I.
Malta I. (Br.)
Malta Channel
Egadi Is.
Marsala
Palermo
Trapani
Messina
Catania
Augusta
Syracuse
Girgenti
Cape Finisterre
Santiago de Compostella
Vigo
Oporto
Aveiro
Coimbra
Lisbon
Cape St. Vincent
Setubal
Evora
Badajoz
Elvas
Portalegre
Castello Branco
Abrantes
Santarem
Leiria
Figueira
Thomar
Cape Mondego
Viseu
Guarda
Almeida
Ciudad Rodrigo
Salamanca
Zamora
Toro
Valladolid
Palencia
Burgos
Miranda
Vitoria
Pamplona
Tudela
Logrono
Haro
Irun
San Sebastian
Bilbao
Santander
Oviedo
Gijon
Leon
Astorga
Benavente
Zamora
Tordesillas
Medina del Campo
Avila
Segovia
Madrid
Escorial
Aranjuez
Toledo
Talavera
Ciudad Real
Almaden
Merida
Badajoz
Seville
Cadiz
Xeres
Gibraltar
Algeciras
Tarifa
Ronda
Granada
Malaga
Almeria
Motril
Jaen
Baeza
Ubeda
Andujar
Cordova
Carmona
Ecija
Osuna
Antequera
Loja
Alcala la Real
Guadix
Baza
Huescar
Cuenca
Albacete
Chinchilla
Hellin
Requena
Utiel
Alcira
Xativa
Gandia
Denia
Jijona
Alicante
Elche
Orihuela
Lorca
Caravaca
Cehegin
Molina
Teruel
Albarracin
Segorbe
Castellon de la Plana
Vinaroz
Morella
Peniscola
Tortosa
Amposta
Reus
Tarragona
Barcelona
Mataro
Gerona
Figueras
Rosas
Cape de Creus
Perpignan
Prades
Puigcerda
Seo de Urgel
Andorra
Lerida
Balaguer
Cervera
Igualada
Manresa
Vich
Olot
Ripoll
Berga
Solsona
Tremp
Graus
Barbastro
Monzon
Fraga
Huesca
Jaca
Sanguesa
Pamplona
Estella
Tafalla
Olite
Tudela
Sangüesa
Roncesvalles
Pau
Orthez
Dax
Mont de Marsan
Bayonne
Biarritz
St. Jean de Luz
Hendaye
Irun
Tolosa
Vergara
Eibar
Durango
Bilbao
Portugalete
Santander
Reynosa
Torrelavega
Santillana
Comillas
Llanes
Ribadesella
Cangas de Onis
Covadonga
Oviedo
Gijon
Aviles
Cape Penas
Cape Ortegal
Ferrol
Coruña
Betanzos
Lugo
Mondonedo
Rivadeo
Villalba
Orense
Monforte
Puebla de Sanabria
Zamora
Toro
Tordesillas
Valladolid
Palencia
Carrion de los Condes
Sahagun
Leon
Astorga
Ponferrada
Villafranca
Cacabelos
Bembibre
Benavente
Medina del Campo
Olmedo
Segovia
Avila
Escorial
Madrid
Aranjuez
Toledo
Talavera
Ciudad Real
Almaden
Merida

EUROPE
SCALES
Statute Miles, 286 = 1 Inch.
0 50 100 200 300 400 500
Kilometres, 460 = 1 Inch.
0 50 100 200 300 400 500 600 700
Rand McNally & Co.'s New 11x14 Map of Europe.
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ARCTIC OCEAN
BARENTS SEA
WHITE SEA
BALTIC SEA
BLACK SEA
SEA OF AZOF
CASPIAN SEA
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
FINNISH
KARELIAN
SAMOYEDIC
SYRYENIAN
VOGULIC
OSTIAK
GREAT RUSSIAN
VOTIAK
CHEREMISSIAN
CHUVASHIAN
BASHKIRIAN
KIRGHIZIC
WHITE RUSSIAN
LITTLE RUSSIAN
KALMUCKIAN
KUMYKIAN
TATARIC
PERSIAN
ARMENIAN
ARABIC
TURKISH
GREEK
BULGARIAN
RUMANIAN
HUNGARIAN
ESTHONIAN
LIVONIAN
LETTISH
PETROGRAD
MOSCOW
CONSTANTINOPLE
TURKEY IN ASIA MINOR
CAUCASUS MTS.
URAL MTS.
Mouths of the Danube
Mouths of the Volga

*s of Europe.*

# FACTS AND FIGURES ABOUT THE WAR

### TOTAL FINANCIAL EXPENDITURE IN THE WORLD WAR

It has been estimated that the total daily cost of the war to all the belligerents combined was approximately $117,000,000. At that rate the total cost for the entire duration of hostilities in the war up to November 11, 1918, was $183,339,000,000. With the conclusion of the armistice, the Federal Reserve Board estimated that the total cost had been anywhere from $150,000,000,000 to $200,000,000,000.

This enormous expenditure has been met in all countries by a recourse to borrowing at home and abroad in the form of consolidated loans and floating loans, by a system of international credits, and by taxation. A large proportion of the resources of the regular budget has also been applied with economy in civil expenditures.

Before the war the total debt of the seven principal belligerents amounted to approximately $25,000,000,000. At the conclusion of the war it had risen to over $175,000,000,000. The total annual cost of this immense debt approaches annually $10,500,000,000.

### UNITED STATES LOANS TO THE ALLIES

By act of Congress the Secretary of the Treasury was authorized to establish credits in favor of foreign nations up to a total of ten billion dollars. The largest credit has been granted to Great Britain, the total amounting at the conclusion of the armistice to $3,945,000,000. France is next with $2,365,000,000; Italy, $1,210,000,000; Russia, $325,000,000; Belgium, $192,520,000; Greece, $15,790,000; Cuba, $15,000,000; Serbia, $9,000,000; Czecho-Slovakia, $7,000,000; Roumania, $6,650,000; Liberia, $5,000,000.

In December, following the arrangement of the armistice, the power of the Secretary to establish such credits was continued for one year.

### UNITED STATES LIBERTY LOANS

The First Liberty Loan was offered for subscription, May 14, 1917. The issue of bonds then placed before the country amounted to $2,000,000,000. The rate of interest was placed at 3½ per cent. The loan was floated successfully, the oversubscription amounting to $1,035,226,850. There were more than 4,000,000 subscribers.

The Second Liberty Loan was offered for popular subscription on October 1, 1917. The issue offered was $3,000,000,000, with the right reserved to meet oversubscription with an additional issue. The interest rate was fixed at 4 per cent. This issue was oversubscribed $1,617,532,300, with about 9,500,000 subscribers.

The Third Liberty Loan drive opened April 6, 1918. The amount offered at 4¼ per cent interest was $3,000,000,000. This inspiring drive closed May 4, 1918, and registered a total of 18,376,815 subscriptions with an oversubscription of $1,176,516,850.

The Fourth Liberty Loan offering was for $6,000,000,000. The campaign began September 28, 1918, and ended October 19, 1918. It was the largest financial operation the world has ever seen. The number of subscribers was estimated at almost twenty-two millions and the subscriptions reached $6,989,047,000. The interest rate was 4¼ per cent.

The Fifth Liberty Loan, known as the Victory Loan, was offered in April, 1919. The sum of $4,500,000,000 was presented for subscription at 4¾ per cent interest. The campaign was conducted with much enthusiasm, and on May 10 it was announced that the loan had been heavily oversubscribed.

### THE COST IN HUMAN LIFE

An estimate by the United States General Staff of the battle deaths among the belligerent nations, including in this term all who were killed in action or died from wounds, gives Russia's as the heaviest losses, 1,700,000, and Germany's the next, 1,600,000. France lost 1,385,300 men by battle, Great Britain 900,000, Austria 800,000, Italy 364,000, and Turkey 250,000. Serbia and Montenegro together suffered 125,000 battle casualties, Belgium 102,000, and Roumania and Bulgaria each 100,000. The United States lost only a little over half this number, 50,300, Greece only 7,000, and Portugal 2,000. This is a total of 7,845,300 battle deaths for fifteen belligerents.

### LOSS OF WAR VESSELS

The war at sea was marked by few battles of magnitude. The engagements consisted largely of surprise attacks by small units, the German operations being most effective in commerce raiding by submarine, or by a few vessels equipped as raiders, and the surprise bombardment of coast towns of France and England.

The main fleets of the belligerents lay within territorial waters, to bar invasion from the sea. Battles of importance between squadrons occurred off the coast of Chile, November 1, 1914, near the Falkland Islands, December 8, 1914, in the North Sea, January 24, 1915, and off the coast of Jutland, May 31, 1916.

A total of 365 war vessels was lost by the Allied and Associated Powers, not including miscellaneous auxiliary craft. Of this total, the British lost 236, the French, 20 to 25, the Italians, 49, the Russians, 14, the Americans, 19, and the Japanese, 8.

The German losses were 59 vessels, the Austro-Hungarian, 12 vessels, and the Turkish, 4 and many not reported.

### LOSS OF MERCHANT SHIPPING DURING THE WAR

American losses in merchant shipping consisted of 151 vessels, passenger and commercial; total tonnage, 355,000 tons; lives lost, 775.

The losses of the British reached 9,031,828 gross tons, involving the loss of 15,000 lives.

Scandinavian merchant ships destroyed numbered 1,258 ships with a tonnage of 1,692,000.

The British Admiralty placed the total tonnage lost by the Allied and Associated Powers and neutrals at 15,053,386 gross tons. New construction aggregated 10,849,527 tons. Capture of enemy vessels amounted to 2,392,675 tons. The tonnage replaced was 13,242,202 tons. Total diminution of tonnage belonging to the Allied and Associated Powers was 1,811,184 tons.

### THE UNITED STATES ARMY AND NAVY BEFORE AND AFTER THE WAR

The period of growth of the United States army lasted for nineteen months, the forces increasing from a total of 190,000 to 3,665,000. On the date of the signing of the armistice, 2,075,834 soldiers had been landed in France, together with a total of 5,153,000 tons of cargo for the equipment and supply of this great overseas army, the American Expeditionary Forces.

The growth of the American navy was spectacular. On April 6, 1917, when the United States declared war, there were 344 vessels in the navy fit for war service, manned by a total of 69,056 men. On the date of the signing of the armistice the United States navy consisted of over 2,000 vessels and 540,000 men.

# EUROPE MADE OVER

The victory of the Allied and Associated Powers brought about a great transformation in Europe. With the first signals of defeat, first in Russia and then in the Central Powers oppressed peoples, held in subjection for many generations by autocratic governments, were encouraged to overthrow established authority and to proclaim independence. Thus, in Austria-Hungary, revolutions took place which resulted in the liberation of six distinct groups of peoples.

**CZECHO-SLOVAKIA.** The Bohemians (Czechs), Moravians, and Slovaks, closely bound by language and race, united October 21, 1918, to form a republic with its capital at Prague. The first president was elected November 2, 1918, and inaugurated November 14. The total area of the new state is about 55,000 square miles and the population about 3,914,300.

The boundary as provided by the Peace Treaty follows the old boundary between Austria-Hungary and Germany, except where a portion of Upper Silesia in the Kreis of Ratibor has been ceded to Czecho-Slovakia. The boundary with the new Republic of Poland will follow in general the old frontier between Hungary and Galicia. The provisional boundary with Austria and Hungary will follow the old frontier of Austria and Hungary as far as the Danube. Rectifications will be made in the Gmünd and Feldsberg regions and along the Morava River. The line then follows the Danube as far as the Eipel, the Eipel as far as Rima-Szombat, from Rima-Szombat to the mouth of the Ung, and thence to the Uszok heights. East of this line the Czecho-Slovak State will also include the autonomous territory of the Ruthenians, south and west of the Carpathians.

The new republic will have access to the sea via the internationalized rivers of Germany, the Elbe and the Oder, and in Hungary and Roumania via the Danube. The Peace Treaty provides for the leasing to Czecho-Slovakia of areas in the ports of Hamburg and Stettin for the direct transit of goods from or to that state. Freedom of transit to the Adriatic at Trieste and Fiume over Austrian and Jugo-Slav territory via certain specified railways is also assured.

**SERB-CROAT-SLOVENE STATE.** The new state Jugo-Slavia, or Greater Serbia, was formed by a union of the Southern Slavs: the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes. It includes Serbia, Montenegro, the former Austro-Hungarian provinces of Bosnia, Herzegovina, Dalmatia, Croatia, and Slavonia, and portions of Carniola, Corinthia, Styria, and of the Baranya, Baco-Bodrog, and Banat regions. Independence was proclaimed October 30, 1918, and Crown Prince Alexander of Serbia was made regent. The Provisional Chamber of Deputies met at Belgrade, the capital, March 1, 1919, for the election of a Constitutional Assembly.

Boundary disputes have arisen with Italy, Austria, Hungary, Roumania, and Bulgaria, in the settlement of which the Peace Conference has made some progress. A plebiscite gave to Austria the Klagenfurt area, including the city of Klagenfurt. The city of Marburg will be included in Jugo-Slav territory. East of Marburg the boundary of Jugo-Slavia with Hungary follows in general the Drave River, passing north

FIG. 16. *New states resulting f*

*subdivision of Austria-Hungary.*

of the Drave to include a large area west of the Theiss River, and in the Banat east of the Theiss. The remainder of the Banat goes to Roumania. With Bulgaria the boundary remains the same except for some rectifications in favor of Serbia. The Albanian and Greek boundaries remain unchanged. An outlet to the Ægean Sea is provided Serbia by a railway to Saloniki and a leasehold in the port. The boundary with Italy was settled by a treaty signed November, 1920. (See under Italy.)

The area of the new state is estimated at 101,000 square miles and the population at 14,300,000.

**ROUMANIA.** The old kingdom of Hungary included within its boundaries a group of about 3,800,000 Roumanians. These were living in the western portion of Hungary in Transylvania, the Banat, and in Bukowina. With the overthrow of the Austro-Hungarian régime these Roumanians sought union with the mother country, Roumania. The Peace Conference recognized their aspirations, awarding to Roumania Transylvania and Bukowina and about two-thirds of the Banat, including the city of Arad.

**BESSARABIA.** Formerly part of the Russian Empire, Bessarabia is also predominatingly Roumanian in population. Union of this region with Roumania was voted by the Bessarabian Council.

The area and population of Roumania have been almost doubled by these acquisitions, the area reaching 104,000 square miles and the population about 14,000,000.

**POLAND.** The dissolution of the Austro-Hungarian Empire resulted in the liberation also of over nine million Poles, living for the most part in the province of Galicia. Earlier in the war the German government established a provisional Council of State as a preliminary toward the erection of an independent monarchy in Russian Poland, which the Austrian-German armies had occupied. No definite boundaries, however, were fixed, and the independence proclaimed to be granted to Poland was evidently only nominal, since no attempt was made to free the Polish elements in Germany or those in Austria-Hungary. The collapse of Austria-Hungary and the defeat of Germany now gave occasion for the first definite step toward the reëstablishment of a united Poland. The Austrian Poles announced their independence from Austria, and on November 10, 1918, the provisional government first established by Germany was encouraged to take over the supreme authority and proclaim a Republic with the capital at Warsaw.

The new republic was definitely recognized by the Allied and Associated Powers in the Treaty of Peace with Germany and in a special protective treaty between the Principal Allied and Associated Governments and the Government of the Republic of Poland, signed June 28, 1919. December 7, 1919, after a year in power, Premier Paderewski resigned, and was succeeded by Premier Skulski.

The western boundaries of the new state were defined in the Peace Treaty with Germany (which see, Part III, Sec. 5). The disposition of large areas in the north and in the southwest was made subject to plebiscites within certain specified limits (see the map, pp. 30–31). Because of boundary disputes with Ukrania, all Galicia was occupied by the Poles. During 1920, intermittent fighting with Lithuania continued. A great Polish advance against Russia was driven back in May, 1920, and Warsaw threatened in August. After a second advance Poland made peace, October 12, 1920, gaining all territory to a north-south line from the Dvina east of Minsk. Later slight changes favoring Poland were made.

Poland will have access to the sea by way of the Vistula to Danzig, see page 53. She will also have communication with the Baltic by way of the internationalized rivers Oder and Niemen.

**HUNGARY.** On November 16, 1918, Hungary declared an independent republic under the name of the Hungarian People's Republic. The first government, of conservative type, failed to maintain itself and was replaced by leaders of the radical elements of the country. Though the Hungarians protested against the territorial claims of Czecho-Slovaks, Roumanians, and Jugo-Slavs, the radical government was unable to secure the support of the Peace Conference. Roumanian troops invaded and overran all the region east of the Theiss River and for a time occupied Budapest, the Hungarian capital, overthrowing the Bolshevik government. November 23, 1919, a provisional government was organized. June 4, 1920, a Treaty of Peace was finally signed by Hungary after much negotiation. By its terms, Hungary is required to waive all claims to territory awarded Italy, Austria, Jugo-Slavia, Czecho-Slovakia, and Roumania. The Hungarian army is to be reduced to 35,000 men, and Hungary is required to assume a proportional amount of the Austrian debt.

The area of the Republic of Hungary is estimated at 32,000 square miles and the population, at 6,412,000. In 1910 the area of Hungary was 125,609 square miles and the population, 19,254,560.

**AUSTRIA.** German Austria was declared a republic November 13, 1918, with its capital at Vienna. Only a small remnant of the former Austria remains (see map, pp. 42–43).

An article in the German Constitution invites Austria to join the German Confederation, but a special provision in the Peace Treaty regarding

the relationship of Germany and Austria definitely excludes the possibility of such union (see Part III, Sec. 6, of the Treaty with Germany).

Free access to the Adriatic is accorded Austria over territory and in ports severed from the former Austro-Hungarian Monarchy.

The area of the Republic of Austria is estimated at 25,000 square miles and the population at 10,000,000. The area of Austria before the war was about 116,000 square miles and the population 29,000,000.

**NEW RUSSIAN STATES.** The great revolutionary upheaval in Russia and the military conquests by the German and Austro-Hungarian forces resulted not only in the first steps toward the reëstablishment of Poland, but also brought about the breaking up of the vast dominions of the Russian Empire into a large number of ethnical and political groups seeking independence and self-government. The military occupation of western Russia brought about the establishment of provisional governments formed by the Central Powers, a measure designed to separate these areas from Russia and so to place them securely under Teutonic control. The defeat of the Central Powers failed to stop the impetus given the striving for self-determination among Poles, Finns, and Baltic peoples. The Polish Republic, as we have seen, rose out of the defeat of Germany and Austria. The Finns, Esthonians, Livonians, Latvians, and Lithuanians, whose independence had been stipulated in the treaty between Germany and Russia, clung to their hopes for freedom. The Ukrainians, or Little Russians, a Slav group in Southwest Russia, also began a struggle for independence.

In other sections governments of varying stability have been established.

**Ukrainia.** The Ukrainian People's Republic was proclaimed November 21, 1917. The new state made peace with Germany February 9, 1918. The original government was overthrown and replaced by one that was supported by the Germans, who purposed to put to their own uses as much of the natural resources of the region as possible. With the defeat of Germany, this government was replaced by a régime instituted by a faction hostile to the radical government in Great Russia. The republic was recognized by the Peace Commission in March, 1919.

The boundaries are as yet undefined. They include the greater part of what is called the "black earth" region, the richest agricultural region of the old European Russia. The new Republic has become the battleground of the struggle between the Bolsheviki and the supporters of a united Russia under a conservative government (see under Don Republic, page 53). By January, 1920, the entire region was under the control of the radicals except in the West, where the Poles had established their forces.

**Lithuania.** The Republic of Lithuania was proclaimed at Riga, November 30, 1918, but the nationalistic aspirations of the Latvians, distinct ethnically from the Lithuanians, resulted in the establishment of a separate state, Latvia.

Lithuania, as claimed by the Lithuanians, consists of the provinces of Kovno, Vilna, Grodno, Minsk, and parts of Moghilev and Vitebsk. But the Poles have not abandoned claims to certain areas of this region in Grodno, Vilna, and Minsk.

**Latvia.** The Latvian Republic is about 24,400 square miles in area and contains about 2,500,000 inhabitants. The boundaries are based largely on ethnographic lines, and include Courland and the southern part of Livonia. The capital is at Riga, an important port.

**Esthonia.** The independence of the Esthonian Republic was proclaimed in November, 1917, the new state to include Esthonia, Livonia, and Courland. Its independence from Russia was guaranteed in the peace treaty between Russia and Germany, but it was stipulated therein that the new republic should be policed by German troops. These troops remained in the Baltic region, according to provisions in the Treaty with Germany, but contrary to the later demand for evacuation by the Peace Commission. In the summer and fall of 1919 these German forces began an unsuccessful campaign against the Baltic people, and were finally forced to withdraw. The frontiers of Esthonia, since the establishment of the Republic of Latvia in Courland and Southern Livonia, follow ethnographic lines and include the important city of Reval. The area of the republic is about 15,000 square miles and the population about 1,250,000.

**Finland.** The new Republic of Finland proclaimed its independence from Russia, December 9, 1917. Finland made peace with Germany, March 7, 1918, and for a period German troops occupied southern Finland in support of a pro-German government faction. The defeat of Germany, however, brought about the withdrawal of German troops and subsequently the overthrow of the government. After much cruel strife between conservative and radical political factions, a republican people's government was established in October, 1919, with a president elected by universal suffrage.

The area of the Republic of Finland is 125,689 square miles and the population 3,277,100.

**North Russia.** The Murman region which had been organized under an independent regional council fell to the radicals in February, 1920.

Longitude East from Greenwich
ARCTIC OCEAN
KARA SEA
NOVAYA ZEMLYA
BARENTS SEA
WHITE SEA
KOLGUEV
C. Kanin
C. Svyatoi
C. Gorodetski
KANIN PEN.
C. Mikulkin
KOLA PENINSULA
ARCTIC CIRCLE
ATLANTIC OCEAN
NORWAY
SWEDEN
FINLAND
GULF OF BOTHNIA
GULF OF FINLAND
BALTIC SEA
ESTHONIA
LIVONIA
KURLAND
LITHUANIA
MEMEL
PETROGRAD
ARCHANGEL
VOLOGDA
PERM
SIBERIA
NOVGOROD
TVER
YAROSLAVL
KOSTROMA
VIATKA
NIJNI NOVGOROD
IVANOVO-VOZNESENSK
NIZHNIY
SARAPUL
EKATERINBURG
CHELYABINSK
Matochkin Shar
Moller Bay
GOOSE LAND
Kostin Shar
MEZDUSHARSKIY I.
MENSCHIKOW STRAIT
VOYNACH I.
Sekhanikha Bay
Yugorskiy Shar
Dalnigovo
Kara Bay
Tropnikova B.
Malozemelskaya Tundra
Bolshezemelskaya Tundra
Russkiy Zavorot
Pechora Bay
Kuja
Pustozersk
Abramovo
Chesheskaya Bay
Pescha
Chabrichka
Ust Ussa
Ust-Tsylma
Usa R.
Pechora R.
Ob R.
Berezov
Obdorsk
Akakijo
Popovo
Mezen
Koida
Mezen Bay
Kuya R.
Kem
Kem R.
Solovetskiye Is.
Onega Bay
Drina Bay
Tetrina
Kandalaksha
Kandalaksha Bay
Keret
Kalgalaksha
Ponoi
Ponoi R.
Varzuga
Varzuga R.
Kola
Kola R.
Kola Bay
Matoy Bay
Katherine Harbor
Alexandrovsk
Murman Coast
Murmanskiy Berega
Lapland
Enare Lake
Enare Luoma
Inari
L. Imandra
Kuusi-Jarvi
Haparanda
Torneå
Torneå R.
Lulea
Lulea R.
Pitea
Pitea R.
Skellefteå
Skellefteå R.
Umeå
Umeå R.
Ostersund
Trondhjem
Lofoten Islands
Vestfjord
Bodo
Tromsö
Hammerfest
Sörö I.
Magerö
North Cape
Nordkyn
Faranger Fjord
Njemzkali
Varanger Fjord
Vardö
Vadsö
Petsamo
Petsamo R.
Petsamo Fjord
Jokostenberg
Gamla Karleby
Nya Karleby
Pietarsaari
Kajana
Oulu
Oulu R.
Uleaborg
Brahestad
Lake Uleatrask
Lake Kitka
Kemi
Kemi R.
Kemijoki
Kuusamo
Kuusamo R.
Kuusamo Lake
Kuusamo Lake
Kuusamo Lake

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FIG. 17. *Russia and the new states formed within her borders.*

**Siberia.** Siberia was proclaimed an independent republic in December, 1917. The republican form of government, however, was replaced in November, 1918, by a dictatorship, which, with the financial support of the Allied and Associated Powers, for some time fought the government in Great Russia without final success. In December, 1919, and January, 1920, the American and Czecho-Slovak forces were withdrawn from Siberia. The area of Siberia, not including Yakutsk (which see), is 3,301,629 square miles and the population 10,045,300.

**Yakutsk.** The northeastern part of Siberia, called Yakutsk, proclaimed an independent republic in May, 1918. Its area is 1,530,253 square miles and its population 332,600.

**Turkestan.** On July 26, 1918, a national congress declared Turkestan an independent republic, but later it was largely overrun by the Russian radical forces. Its territory includes the provinces of Turkestan, Ferghana, Samarcand, Syr-Daria, and Semiryechensk, the Steppe province Turgai, and the former Russian dependencies Bokhara and Khiva. The area is about 698,000 square miles and the population approximately 9,287,000.

**Ciscaucasia.** The old Russian government of Ciscaucasia, comprising the provinces of Kuban, Terek, and Stavropal, proclaimed its independence on April 22, 1918. In November, 1918, Kuban was formed into a separate republic. In the east and southeast, the Lesghians proclaimed an independent republic, known as Daghestan.

**Transcaucasia.** South of the Caucasus, the government of Transcaucasia proclaimed independence from the central Bolshevik government in the fall of 1917. The centralized government did not remain long in control, however, the Georgians, in May, 1918, proclaiming a separate republic. The Tatars in the east also set up an independent government under the name of Azerbaijan, the Armenians in Transcaucasia at the same time uniting with the Armenians of Northeast Turkey to form a republic.

**Don Republic.** A separate state was also set up in the province of the Don in January, 1918. The Hetman, Denikine, invaded Ukrainia and at first was successful against the Bolsheviki of Great Russia. But in December, 1919, and January, 1920, Denikin suffered a series of reverses and was driven back in utter rout to his own country.

**The Tauride Republic.** An independent government was established in the Taurida, March, 1918, which eventually fell to the radicals.

**Muscovy or Great Russia.** Since the fall of Kerensky's moderate government, eight months after the formation of the republic, the central region of Russia has remained in the possession of the Bolsheviki, or radical element. This region includes the ethnic subdivision of Slavic Russia known as Muscovy, or Great Russia. The Bolshevik government has been continuously attacked by supporters of a Russian Confederation based on more conservative principals. In the summer of 1920, at the height of their power, the radicals controlled Ukrainia and practically all European Russia, except the territory of the Balkan states, with which they had made peace, Bessarabia, part of Poland, and a small district near the Tauride peninsula. They had also taken Azerbaijan and southwestern Siberia. Transbaikalia was recognized as an independent republic, but Siberia was largely radical. Later the Bolsheviki were victorious against the forces opposing them in southern Russia and gained possession of the entire Crimean peninsula, but they lost much territory by a treaty with Poland, and anti-Bolshevik uprisings were reported in various parts of Russia.

**BELGIUM.** Belgium's territorial acquisitions as a result of the war are small. They consist of the Kreise of Malmédy and Eupen and the territories known as Neutral Moresnet and Prussian Moresnet. Final decision, as to sovereignty in the two last named is reserved to the League of Nations. For provisions with regard to the restoration of Belgium, see the summary of the Peace Treaty with Germany, Part VIII.

**FRANCE.** The war aims of France territorially were brought to a successful issue at the Peace Conference. Alsace-Lorraine, held by Germany since 1871, was formally restored to France. The mines of the Saar Basin were temporarily placed in French possession in reparation for the mines destroyed by the Germans in Northern France.

**GERMANY.** When the war began, Germany was an empire consisting of twenty-six states firmly bound by autocratic rule, with an aggregate area of 208,780 square miles, a population of 67,812,000, and a colonial empire aggregating 1,027,820 square miles with over 12,000,000 inhabitants. At the end of the war, Germany has become a more or less loose republican confederation of states, stripped of all her oversea possessions, and reduced at home by more than 43,750 square miles in area and in population by almost 10,000,000 inhabitants. Her mighty armament, that before the war was the wonder and terror of the world, has been reduced to impotence, her claim to commercial supremacy annulled by wholesale annexation of merchant fleets and options on natural resources, and her power of aggression destroyed by frontier control and annexation. On the other hand, the German people have won liberty, foreign peoples held in

bondage within her borders have been freed, and a multitude of wrongs due to the ruthless aggression at home and abroad of an all-powerful autocratic government have been righted.

**Alsace-Lorraine.** The provinces of Alsace-Lorraine, which were taken from France in 1871 following the Franco-Prussian War, have been restored to France by conditions of the Peace Treaty. The area of the region re-ceded is 5,605 square miles, with a population of 1,874,014.

**Saar Basin.** With regard to the Saar Basin, see the Peace Treaty, Part III, Section 4.

**Posen and West Prussia.** These sections of East Germany, acquired by Germany by the partitions of Poland, form part of the new Republic of Poland. The area is about 11,184 square miles and the population 2,100,000.

**Upper Silesia,** the **Allenstein** district, the Kreise of **Stuhm, Rosenberg, Marienburg** and **Marienwerder (parts).** The disposition of these areas, which are inhabited by both Poles and Germans, will be decided by plebiscite.

**Danzig.** In order to assure Poland a means of free communication with the Baltic, the city of Danzig and surrounding territory have been placed under international control. The area is 729 square miles and the population 109,350.

**Schleswig.** This region was taken from Denmark by Prussia in 1864. By the terms of subsequent treaties it was provided that a plebiscite should be held in Schleswig to determine the wishes of the population in regard to preferred allegiance, but the provision was never carried out. The Treaty with Germany provides that such plebiscites shall be held in certain areas. (See map, p. 30.) The northern portion later joined Denmark and the other two Germany. The plebiscite region is 2,787 square miles in area, with a population of 615,925.

**Malmédy, Eupen, and Moresnet.** By the Treaty of Peace, the Kreise of Eupen and Malmédy, parts of Prussian Rhineland, are added to Belgium, subject to a plebiscite. Sovereignty over the contested area of Moresnet is yielded to Belgium. The total area of these regions is 382 square miles and the population 118,573.

**Memel,** the northeasternmost tip of East Prussia, has been handed over to the Principal Allied and Associated Powers for later disposition in accordance with the wishes of the inhabitants. The city of Memel is an important port and outlet for Lithuanian products, and it is expected that this region will ultimately form part of the new state of Lithuania. The area of the district is about 1,500 miles, and the population about 200,000, mostly Lithuanians.

**ITALY.** With the establishment of the Italian Kingdom in 1861, the aim of Italian nationalists led by the Garibaldians was the liberation from foreign control of all territory inhabited chiefly by Italians. Austria-Hungary, however, continued to hold large areas in the northeast, including the important province of Venetia. In 1866, by the victory of Prussian arms in alliance with Italy, Austria was finally forced to yield Venice and the province of Venetia to the Italians. But Italy failed to defeat Austria on the field, and so was unable to regain the Austrian provinces of Trent and of Trieste, inhabited chiefly by Italians. These areas remained "unredeemed from the foreign yoke" and in Italian politics became known as "Italia Irredenta."

The victory of Italy in the World War assured the redemption of these areas (see map, p. 46). The boundary with Austria in the Trentino is fixed in the Peace Treaty with Austria (see p. 41). In a secret treaty with Great Britain and France, before Italy's participation in the war, Italy was assured large concessions in Dalmatia, also claimed by the Irredentists. But these assurances were not recognized by the Peace Conference, and in September, 1919, Gabriele d'Annunzio, famous author and lieutenant-colonel in the Italian army, seized Fiume, which the Peace Conference had refused to grant to Italy. By an agreement reached November, 1920, Italy gets Istria, Zara, with the territory for six miles around, Cherso, and some smaller islands, Fiume becomes an independent state, and Jugo-Slavia retains all the rest of Dalmatia.

Italy has agreed to withdraw her troops from Albania, and to recognize the complete independence of that state, retaining, however, an island in the bay of Avlona. Albania, in its border difficulties with the Serbians, has appealed to Italy for help.

**GREECE.** The territorial gains of Greece have been large, including the whole of Thrace up to the region of Chatalja, the Dodecanese Islands, and mandatory control over the district around Smyrna. The Zone of Straits, however, is to be under the supervision of an International Commission, and Bulgaria is given an economic outlet to the Ægean through Greek territory.

**BULGARIA.** Bulgaria was the first of the allies of the Teutons to meet defeat and surrender. By the terms of the Treaty of Neuilly (signed by her with the Allied and Associated Powers) Bulgaria is deprived of Thrace, and also loses Strumitza, a small, triangular section of territory, to Serbia. Some other small boundary rectifications were made in favor of Serbia and Roumania.

**DENMARK.** By the provisions of the Peace Treaty, Schleswig was to be disposed of by plebiscite. (See under Germany.)

**NORWAY.** By a decision of an inter-allied commission in connection with the Peace Conference, Spitzbergen has been awarded to Norway.

**TURKEY.** Under the final terms of peace, Turkey lost the greater part of her empire. In Europe, Turkey retains only Constantinople and a small area which provides its water supply. In Asia, Turkey continues to hold the peninsula of Asia Minor, except for the loss of part of the vilayet of Trebizond to Armenia, the neutralization of the Zone of Straits, and the Greek mandate over Smyrna. Kurdistan is to be autonomous. Armenia is to be independent, though its frontiers have not yet decided. The mandate for Armenia was offered first to the United States and then to the League of Nations. These both refused it, and Turkey later annexed a large part of Armenia. According to the final disposition of Turkish territories, France holds a mandate for Syria, and Great Britain for Palestine and for Mesopotamia. Turkey under the treaty renounced all claims to Egypt. This country, formerly a protectorate of Great Britain, is now to become independent. British influence will still predominate, but the sovreignty gained is genuine and practically complete.

The Allies will probably leave the greater part of the Turkish terms of peace unchanged, but it is not certain that the region around Smyrna will remain under Greek control.

**CYPRUS.** Early in the war the island of Cyprus was annexed to the British Empire. It had previously been under the suzerainty of the Sultan and administered by Great Britain.

**HEDJAZ.** Hedjaz proclaimed its independence of Turkey in November, 1916, and has been recognized by the Allied and Associated Powers. The king of Hedjaz was one of the signatories of the Peace Treaty. The kingdom includes the cities of Mecca and Medina. The Holy Places of Islam are thus freed from Ottoman control.

# ARMISTICE TERMS

## BULGARIA

### (September 29, 1918)

The armistice concluded with Bulgaria by the Entente Allies was a purely military convention and contained no provisions of a political character. Signed at Saloniki, September 29, 1918.

**First.** Bulgaria agreed to evacuate all the territory occupied in Greece and Serbia, to demobilize her army immediately except three divisions of infantry and four regiments of cavalry, and to surrender all means of transport to the Allies, as well as all arms, ammunition, and war material of the demobilized troops.

**Second.** Bulgaria also surrendered her boats and control of navigation on the Danube and conceded to the Allies free passage through Bulgaria for the development of military operations.

**Third.** All Bulgarian arms and ammunition were to be stored under the control of the Allies, to whom was conceded the right to occupy all important strategic points.

The military occupation of Bulgaria was to be intrusted to British, French, and Italian forces, and the evacuated portions of Greece and Serbia respectively to Greek and Serbian troops.

All German and Austro-Hungarian troops, military agencies, and diplomatic representatives were to depart from Bulgaria within one month.

The armistice meant a complete military surrender, and Bulgaria ceased forthwith to be a belligerent.

All questions of territorial rearrangements in the Balkans were omitted from the convention.

The Allies made no stipulation concerning King Ferdinand, his position being considered an internal matter, one for the Bulgarians to deal with.

The armistice was to remain in operation until a final general peace had been concluded.

## TURKEY

### (October 30, 1918)

The terms of the armistice granted by the Allied Powers to Turkey follow:

**First.** The opening of the Dardanelles and the Bosporus and access to the Black Sea. Allied occupation of the Dardanelles and Bosporus forts.

**Second.** The positions of all mine fields, torpedo tubes, and other obstructions in Turkish waters to be indicated, and assistance given to sweep or remove them, as may be required.

**Third.** All available information concerning mines in the Black Sea to be communicated.

**Fourth.** All Allied prisoners of war and Armenian interned persons and prisoners to be collected in Constantinople and handed over unconditionally to the Allies.

**Fifth.** Immediate demobilization of the Turkish army, except such troops as are required for surveillance on the frontiers and for the maintenance of internal order. The number of effectives and their disposition to be determined later by the Allies after consultation with the Turkish government.

**Sixth.** The surrender of all war vessels in Turkish waters or waters occupied by Turkey. These ships to be interned in such Turkish port or ports as may be directed, except such small vessels as are required for police and similar purposes in Turkish territorial waters.

**Seventh.** The Allies to have the right to occupy any strategic points in the event of any situation arising which threatens the security of the Allies.

**Eighth.** Free use by Allied ships of all ports and anchorages now in Turkish occupation and denial of their use by the enemy. Similar conditions to apply to Turkish mercantile shipping in Turkish waters for the purposes of trade and the demobilization of the army.

**Ninth.** Allied occupation of the Taurus Tunnel system.

**Tenth.** Immediate withdrawal of Turkish troops from Northern Persia to behind the pre-war frontier, already ordered, to be carried out.

**Eleventh.** A part of Transcaucasia already ordered to be evacuated by Turkish troops. The remainder to be evacuated if required by the Allies after they have studied the situation.

**Twelfth.** Wireless, telegraph, and cable stations to be controlled by the Allies. Turkish government messages to be excepted.

**Thirteenth.** The destruction of any naval, military, or commercial material prohibited.

**Fourteenth.** Facilities are to be given for the purchase of coal, oil, fuel, and naval material from Turkish sources after the requirements of the country have been met.

**Fifteenth.** The surrender of all Turkish officers in Tripolitania and Cyrenaica to the nearest Italian garrison. Turkey agrees to stop supplies and communications with these officers if they do not obey the order to surrender.

**Sixteenth.** The surrender of all garrisons in Hedjaz, Asir, Yemen, Syria, and Mesopotamia to the nearest Allied commander.

**Seventeenth.** The use of all ships and repair facilities at all Turkish ports and arsenals.

**Eighteenth.** The surrender of all ports occupied in Tripolitania and Cyrenaica, including Misurata, to the nearest Allied garrison.

**Nineteenth.** All Germans and Austrians, naval, military, or civilian, to be evacuated within one month from Turkish dominion, those in remote districts as soon after that time as possible.

**Twentieth.** Compliance with orders conveyed for the disposal of equipment, arms, and ammunition, including the transport of that portion of the Turkish army demobilized under Clause 5.

**Twenty-first.** An Allied representative to be attached to the Turkish Ministry of Supplies in order to safeguard Allied interests. This representative to be furnished with all aid necessary for this purpose.

**Twenty-second.** Turkish prisoners to be kept at the disposal of the Allied Powers. The release of Turkish civilian prisoners and prisoners over military age is to be considered.

**Twenty-third.** The obligation of Turkey to cease all relations with the Central Powers.

**Twenty-fourth.** In case of disorder in the six Armenian vilayets the Allies reserve to themselves the right to occupy any part of them.

**Twenty-fifth.** Hostilities between the Allies and Turkey shall cease from noon, local time, Thursday, the 31st of October, 1918.

The armistice was signed at Mudros, October 30, 1918, by the British Rear Admiral Calthorpe for the Allies and by accredited plenepotentiaries for Turkey.

## AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

### (November 3, 1918)

Following are the terms of the armistice imposed upon Austria, which went into effect at 3 o'clock, November 4, 1918:

**First.** The immediate cessation of hostilities by land, sea, and air.

**Second.** Total demobilization of the Austro-Hungarian army and immediate withdrawal of all Austro-Hungarian forces operating on the front from the North Sea to Switzerland.

Within Austro-Hungarian territory, limited as in Clause 3 below, the organized military force shall be reduced to pre-war effectives.

Half the divisional, corps, and army artillery and equipment shall be collected at points to be indicated by the Allies and United States of America for delivery to them, beginning with all such material as exists in the territories to be evacuated by the Austro-Hungarian forces.

**Third.** Evacuation of all territories invaded by Austria-Hungary since the beginning of war. Withdrawal within such periods as shall be determined by the commander-in-chief of the Allied forces on each front of the Austro-Hungarian armies behind a line fixed as follows: From Pic Umbrail to the north of the Stelvio it will follow the crest of the Rhetian Alps up to the sources of the Adige and the Eisach, passing thence by Mounts Reschen and Brenner and the heights of Oetz and Zoaller. The line thence turns south, crossing Mount Toblach and meeting the present frontier in the Carnic Alps. It follows this frontier up to Mount Tarvis, and after Mount Tarvis the watershed of the Julian Alps by the Col of Predil, Mount Mangart, the Tricorno (Terglou), and the watershed of the Cols of Podberdo, Podlaniscam, and Idria. From

FRANCE
SHOWING
BATTLE LINES
AND THE DEVASTATED AREAS
SCALES
Statute Miles, 70 = 1 Inch.
Kilometres, 100 = 1 Inch.
Longitude West from Greenwich.
Longitude East from Greenwich.
NORTH SEA
ENGLISH CHANNEL (LA MANCHE)
ENGLAND
BELGIUM
GERMANY
HOLLAND
SWITZERLAND
LONDON
THE HAGUE
BRUSSELS
ANTWERP
PARIS
ROUEN
REIMS
DEVASTATED AREAS
GERMAN FINAL ABUTMENT LINE
ALSACE-LORRAINE
FARTHEST ADVANCE
DÉPARTEMENTS
1 Ain
2 Aisne
3 Allier
4 Alpes Maritimes
5 Ardèche
6 Ardennes
7 Ariège
8 Aube
9 Aude
10 Aveyron
11 Basses-Alpes
12 Basses-Pyrénées
13 Belfort (Territoire de)
14 Bouches-du-Rhône
15 Calvados
16 Cantal
17 Charente
18 Charente Inférieure
19 Cher
20 Corrèze
21 Corse (Corsica)
22 Côte d'Or
23 Côtes du Nord
24 Creuse
25 Deux-Sèvres
26 Dordogne
27 Doubs
28 Drôme
29 Eure
30 Eure-et-Loir
31 Finistère
32 Gard
33 Gers
34 Gironde
35 Hautes Alpes
36 Haute-Garonne
37 Haute-Loire
38 Haute-Marne
39 Hautes-Pyrénées
40 Haute-Saône
41 Haute-Savoie
42 Haute-Vienne
43 Hérault
44 Ille-et-Vilaine
45 Indre
46 Indre-et-Loire
47 Isère
48 Jura
49 Landes
50 Loir-et-Cher
51 Loire
52 Loire-Inférieure
53 Loiret
54 Lot
55 Lot-et-Garonne
56 Lozère
57 Maine-et-Loire
58 Manche
59 Marne
60 Mayenne
61 Meurthe-et-Moselle
62 Meuse
63 Morbihan
64 Nièvre
65 Nord
66 Oise
67 Orne
68 Pas-de-Calais
69 Puy-de-Dôme
70 Pyrénées-Orientales
71 Rhône
72 Saône et Loire
73 Sarthe
74 Savoie
75 Seine
76 Seine-Inférieure
77 Seine-et-Marne
78 Seine-et-Oise
79 Somme
80 Tarn
81 Tarn-et-Garonne
82 Var
83 Vaucluse
84 Vendée
85 Vienne
86 Vosges
87 Yonne

FIG. 18. *Battle lines on the Western Front, and the devastated areas of France.*

this point the line turns southeast toward the Schneeberg, and excludes the whole basin of the Save and its tributaries. From Schneeberg it goes down toward the coast in such a way as to include Castua, Mattuglia, and Volosca, in the evacuated territories.

It will also follow the administrative limits of the present Province of Dalmatia, including to the north Lisarica and Trivania, and to the south territory limited by a line from the Semigrand of Cape Planka to the summits of the watershed eastward, so as to include in the evacuated area all the valleys and watercourses flowing toward Sebenico, such as the Cicola, Kerka, Butisnica, and their tributaries. It will also include all the islands in the north and west of Dalmatia from Premuda, Selve, Ulbo, Scherda, Maon, Pago, and Puntadura in the north up to Meleda in the south, embracing Santandrea, Busi, Lissa, Lesina, Tercola, Curzola, Cazza, and Lagosta, and the neighboring rocks and islets and passages, only excepting the islands of Great and Small Zirona, Bua, Solta, and Brazza. All territory thus evacuated shall be occupied by the forces of the Allies and of the United States.

All military and railway equipment of all kinds, including coal belonging to or within those territories, to be left *in situ* and surrendered to the Allies according to special orders given by the commander in chief of the forces of the Associated Powers on the different fronts. No new destruction, pillage, or requisition to be done by enemy troops in the territories to be evacuated by them.

**Fourth.** The Allies shall have the right of free movement over all road and rail and waterways in Austro-Hungarian territory and of the use of the necessary Austrian and Hungarian means of transportation. The armies of the Associated Powers shall occupy such strategic points in Austria-Hungary at times as they may deem necessary to enable them to conduct military operations or to maintain order.

They shall have the right of requisition on payment for the troops of the Allied and Associated Powers wherever they may be.

**Fifth.** Evacuation of all German troops within fifteen days not only from the Italian and Balkan fronts, but from all Austro-Hungarian territory. Internment of all German troops which have not left Austria-Hungary by that date.

**Sixth.** The administration of the evacuated territories of Austria-Hungary will be intrusted to the local authorities under the control of the Allied and Associated armies of occupation.

**Seventh.** The immediate repatriation without reciprocity of all Allied prisoners of war and interned subjects and of civil populations evacuated from their homes, on conditions to be laid down by the commander-in-chief of the forces of the Allied and Associated Powers on the various fronts. Sick and wounded who cannot be removed from evacuated territory will be cared for by Austro-Hungarian personnel, who will be left on the spot with the medical material required.

**Eighth.** Immediate cessation of all hostilities at sea and definite information to be given as to the location and movements of all Austro-Hungarian ships. Notification to be made to neutrals that freedom of navigation in all territorial waters is given to the naval and mercantile marine of the Allied and Associated Powers, all questions of neutrality being waived.

**Ninth.** Surrender to Allies and the United States of America of fifteen Austro-Hungarian submarines completed between the years 1910 and 1918, and of all German submarines which are in or may hereafter enter Austro-Hungarian territorial waters. All other Austro-Hungarian submarines to be paid off and completely disarmed and to remain under the supervision of the Allies and the United States of America.

**Tenth.** Surrender to Allies and the United States of America with their complete armament and equipment of 3 battleships, 3 light cruisers, 9 destroyers, 12 torpedo boats, 1 mine layer, 6 Danube monitors to be designated by the Allies and the United States of America. All other surface warships, including river craft, are to be concentrated in Austro-Hungarian naval bases designated by the Allies and the United States of America, and are to be paid off and completely disarmed and placed under the supervision of the Allies and the United States of America.

**Eleventh.** Freedom of navigation to all warships and merchant ships of Allied and Associated Powers to be given in the Adriatic and up the River Danube, and its tributaries in the territorial waters and territory of Austria-Hungary.

The Allied and Associated Powers shall have the right to sweep up all mine fields and obstructions, and the positions of these are to be indicated.

In order to insure the freedom of navigation on the Danube, the Allies and the United States of America shall be empowered to occupy or to dismantle all fortifications or defense works.

**Twelfth.** The existing blockade conditions set up by the Allied and Associated Powers are to remain unchanged, and all Austro-Hungarian merchant ships found at sea are to remain liable to capture, save exceptions which may be made by a commission nominated by the Allies and the United States of America.

**Thirteenth.** All naval air craft are to be concentrated and impactionized in Austro-Hungarian bases to be designated by the Allies and the United States of America.

**Fourteenth.** Evacuation of the Italian coast and of all ports occupied by Austria-Hungary outside their national territory, and abandonment of all floating craft, naval materials, equipment, and materials for inland navigation of all kinds.

**Fifteenth.** Occupation by the Allies and the United States of America of the land and sea fortifications and islands forming the defenses of the dock-yards and arsenal at Pola.

**Sixteenth.** All merchant vessels held by Austria-Hungary belonging to the Allied and Associated Powers to be returned.

**Seventeenth.** No destruction of ships or of materials to be permitted before evacuation, surrender, or restoration.

**Eighteenth.** All naval and mercantile marine prisoners of the Allied and Associated Powers in Austro-Hungarian hands to be returned without reciprocity.

## GERMANY

### (November 11, 1918)

**First.** Cessation of operations by land, sea, and in the air six hours after the signature of the armistice.

**Second.** Immediate evacuation of invaded countries: Belgium, France, Alsace-Lorraine, Luxemburg, so ordered as to be completed within fourteen days from the signature of the armistice. German troops which have not left the above mentioned territories within the period fixed will become prisoners of war. Occupation by the Allied and United States forces jointly will keep pace with evacuation in these areas. All movements of evacuation and occupation will be regulated in accordance with a note annexed to the stated terms.

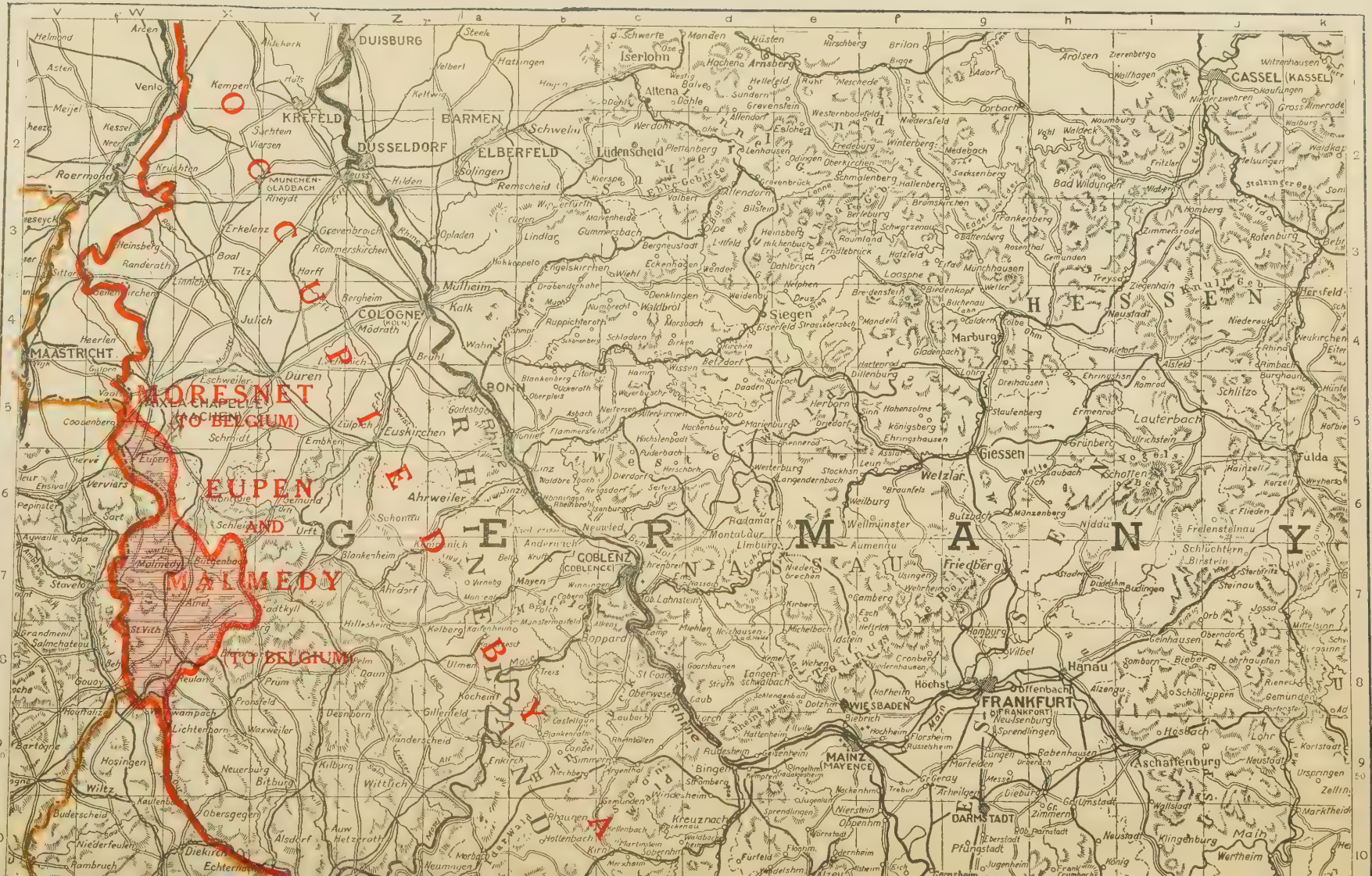
**Third.** Repatriation beginning at once, to be completed within fifteen days, of all inhabitants of the countries above enumerated (including hostages, persons under trial or convicted).

**Fourth.** Surrender in good condition by the German armies of the following war material: 5,000 guns (2,500 heavy and 2,500 field), 25,000 machine guns, 3,000 minenwerfer, 1,700 aeroplanes (fighters, bombers, in the first place all the D-7's and all the night bombing machines). The above to be delivered *in situ* to the Allied and United States troops in accordance with the detailed conditions laid down in the note (annexure number one) drawn up at the moment of the signing of the armistice.

**Fifth.** Evacuation by the German armies of the countries on the left bank of the Rhine. The countries on the left bank of the Rhine shall be administered by the local troops of occupation. The occupation of these territories will be carried out by Allied and United States garrisons holding the principal crossings of the Rhine (Mayence, Coblenz, Cologne), together with the bridgeheads at these points in a thirty kilometer radius on the right bank, and by garrisons similarly holding the strategic points of the regions. A neutral zone shall be reserved on the right bank of the Rhine, between the stream and a line drawn parallel to the bridgeheads and to the stream, and at a distance of ten kilometers from the frontier of Holland up to the frontier of Switzerland. The evacuation by the enemy of the Rhinelands (left and right bank) shall be so ordered as to be completed within a further period of sixteen days, in all thirty-one days after the signing of the armistice. All movements of evacuation or occupation are regulated by the note (annexure number one) drawn up at the moment of the signing of the armistice.

**Sixth.** In all territories evacuated by the enemy there shall be no evacuation of inhabitants. No damage or harm shall be done to the persons or property of the inhabitants. No person shall be prosecuted for offenses of participation in war measures prior to the signing of the armistice. No destruction of any kind shall be committed. Military establishments of all kinds shall be delivered intact, as well as military stores of food, munitions, and equipment not removed during the period fixed for evacuation. Stores of food of all kinds for the civil population, cattle, etc., shall be left *in situ*. Industrial establishments shall not be impaired in any way and their personnel shall not be removed.

**Seventh.** Roads and means of communication of every kind, railroads, waterways, main roads, bridges, telegraphs, telephones, shall be in no manner impaired. All civil and military personnel at present employed on them shall remain; 5,000 locomotives and 150,000 wagons in good working order with all necessary spare parts and fittings shall be delivered to the Associated Powers within the period fixed in annexure number two, the total of which shall not exceed thirty-one days. There shall likewise be delivered 5,000 motor lorries (camion automobiles) in good order within the period of thirty-six days. The railways of Alsace-Lorraine shall be handed over within the period of thirty-one days, together with pre-war personnel and material. Further, the material necessary for the working of railways in the countries on the left bank of the Rhine shall be left *in situ*. All stores of coal and material for the upkeep of permanent way, signals, and repair shops shall be left *in situ*. These stores shall be maintained by Germany in so far as concerns the working of the railroads in the countries on the left bank of the Rhine.


MORESNET
(TO BELGIUM)
EUPEN
AND
MALMEDY
(TO BELGIUM)
GERMANY
DUSSELDORF
ELBERFELD
BARMEN
KREFELD
DUISBURG
COLOGNE
BONN
COBLENZ
WIESBADEN
FRANKFURT
MAINZ
DARMSTADT
HESSEN
NASSAU
RHINE
MOSELLE
SAAR
PALATINATE
Siegen
Marburg
Giessen
Hanau
Aschaffenburg
CASSEL (KASSEL)
MAASTRICHT

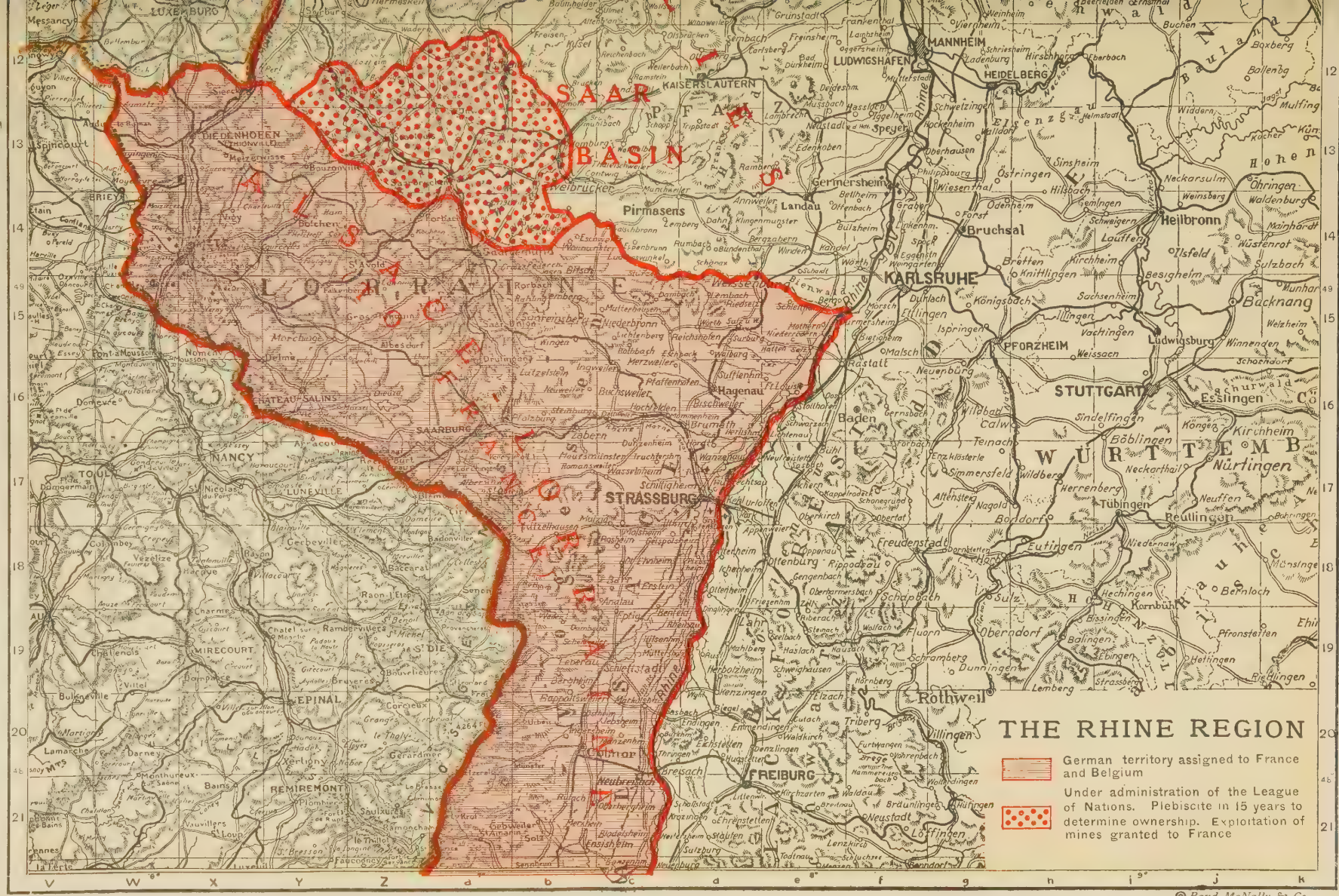



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FIG. 19. *Alsace-Lorraine, the Saar Basin, Moresnet, Eupen, Malmedy, and the Rhine region.*

All barges taken from the Allies shall be restored to them. The note annexure number two regulates the details of these measures.

**Eighth.** The German command shall be responsible for revealing within the period of forty-eight hours after the signing of the armistice all mines or delayed action fuses on territory evacuated by the German troops and shall assist in their discovery and destruction. It shall reveal all destructive measures that may have been taken (such as poisoning or polluting of springs and wells, etc.). All under penalty of reprisals.

**Ninth.** The right of requisition shall be exercised by the Allied and United States armies in all occupied territories, subject to regulation of accounts with those whom it may concern. The upkeep of the troops of occupation in the Rhineland (excluding Alsace-Lorraine) shall be charged to the German government.

**Tenth.** The immediate repatriation, without reciprocity, according to detailed conditions which shall be fixed, of all Allied and United States prisoners of war, including persons under trial or convicted. The Allied Powers and the United States shall be able to dispose of them as they wish. This condition annuls the previous conventions on the subject of the exchange of prisoners of war, including the one of July, 1918, in course of ratification. However, repatriation of German prisoners of war interned in Holland and Switzerland shall continue as before. The repatriation of German war prisoners shall be regulated at the conclusion of the preliminaries of peace.

**Eleventh.** Sick and wounded who cannot be removed from evacuated territory will be cared for by German personnel, who will be left on the spot with the medical material required.

**Twelfth.** All German troops at present in the territories which before belonged to Austria-Hungary, Roumania, and Turkey, shall withdraw immediately within the frontiers of Germany as they existed on August 1, 1914. All German troops at present in the territories which before the war belonged to Russia shall likewise withdraw within the frontiers of Germany, defined as above, as soon as the Allies, taking into account the internal situation of these territories, shall decide that the time for this has come.

**Thirteenth.** Evacuation by German troops to begin at once, and all German instructors, prisoners, and civilians, as well as military agents, now on the territory of Russia (as defined before 1914), to be recalled.

**Fourteenth.** German troops to cease at once all requisitions and seizures and any other undertaking toward obtaining supplies intended for Germany in Roumania and Russia (as before 1914).

**Fifteenth.** Renunciation of the treaties of Bukarest and Brest-Litovsk and of the supplementary treaties.

**Sixteenth.** The Allies shall have free access to the territories evacuated by the Germans on their eastern frontier, either through Danzig or by the Vistula, in order to convey supplies to the populations of those territories and for the purpose of maintaining order.

**Seventeenth.** Evacuation by all German forces operating in East Africa within a period to be fixed by the Allies.

**Eighteenth.** Repatriation, without reciprocity, within a maximum period of one month, in accordance with detailed conditions hereafter to be fixed, of all interned civilians, including hostages (persons) under trial or convicted belonging to the Allied or Associated Powers, other than those enumerated in Article 3.

**Nineteenth.** The following financial conditions are required:

Reparation for damage done. While such armistice lasts no public securities shall be removed by the enemy which can serve as a pledge to the Allies and the United States of America for the recovery or repatriation for war losses. Immediate restitution of the cash deposit in the National Bank of Belgium, and in general immediate return of all documents, specie, stocks, shares, paper money, together with plant for the issue thereof, touching public or private interests in the invaded countries. Restitution of the Russian and Roumanian gold yielded to Germany or seized by that power. This gold to be delivered in trust to the Allies and the United States of America until the signature of peace.

**Twentieth.** Immediate cessation of all hostilities at sea and definite information to be given as to the location and movements of all German ships. Notification to be given to neutrals that freedom of navigation in all territorial waters is given to the naval and mercantile marines of the Allied and Associated Powers, all questions of neutrality being waived.

**Twenty-first.** All naval and mercantile marine prisoners of war of the Allied and Associated Powers in German hands to be returned without reciprocity.

**Twenty-second.** Surrender to the Allies and the United States of America of all submarines (including submarine cruisers and all mine laying submarines) now existing, with their complete armament and equipment, in ports which shall be specified by the Allies and the United States. Those which cannot take the sea shall be disarmed of the personnel and material and shall remain under the supervision of the Allies and the United States of America. The submarines which are ready for the sea shall be prepared to

leave the German ports as soon as orders shall be received by wireless for their voyage to the port designed for their delivery, and the remainder at the earliest possible moment. The conditions of this article shall be carried into effect within the period of fourteen days after the signing of the armistice.

**Twenty-third.** German surface warships which shall be designated by the Allies and the United States of America shall be immediately disarmed and thereafter interned in neutral ports or, in default of them, in Allied ports to be designated by the Allies and the United States of America. They will there remain under the supervision of the Allies and of the United States of America, only caretakers being left on board. The following warships are designated by the Allies: 6 battle cruisers, 10 battleships, 8 light cruisers (including 2 mine layers), 50 destroyers of the most modern types. All other surface warships (including river craft) are to be concentrated in German naval bases to be designated by the Allies and the United States of America and are to be completely disarmed and placed under the supervision of the Allies and the United States of America. The military armament of all ships of the auxiliary fleet shall be put on shore. All vessels designated to be interned shall be ready to leave the German ports seven days after the signing of the armistice. Directions for the voyage will be given by wireless.

**Twenty-fourth.** The Allies and the United States of America shall have the right to sweep up all mine fields and obstructions laid by Germany outside German territorial waters, and the positions of these are to be indicated.

**Twenty-fifth.** Freedom of access to and from the Baltic to be given to the naval and mercantile marines of the Allied and Associated Powers. To secure this the Allies and the United States of America shall be empowered to occupy all German forts, fortifications, batteries, and defense works of all kinds in all the entrances from the Kattegat into the Baltic, and to sweep up all mines and obstructions within and without German territorial waters without any question of neutrality being raised, and the positions of all such mines and obstructions are to be indicated.

**Twenty-sixth.** The existing blockade conditions set up by the Allied and Associated Powers are to remain unchanged, and all German merchant ships found at sea are to remain liable to capture. The Allies and the United States of America should give consideration to the provisioning of Germany during the armistice to the extent recognized as necessary.

**Twenty-seventh.** All naval aircraft to be concentrated and immobilized in German bases as specified by the Allies and the United States.

**Twenty-eighth.** In evacuating the Belgian coast and ports Germany shall abandon *in situ* and in fact all port and river navigation material, all merchant ships, tugs, lighters, all naval aeronautic apparatus, material, and supplies, and all arms, apparatus, and supplies of every kind.

**Twenty-ninth.** All Black Sea ports to be evacuated by Germany; all Russian war vessels of all descriptions seized by Germany in the Black Sea to be handed over to the Allies and the United States of America; all neutral merchant vessels seized to be released; all warlike and other materials of all kinds seized in those ports to be returned and German materials as specified in Clause 28 to be abandoned.

**Thirtieth.** Merchant vessels in German hands belonging to the Allied and Associated Powers to be restored in ports to be specified by the Allies and the United States of America without reciprocity.

**Thirty-first.** No destruction of ships or of materials to be permitted before evacuation, surrender, or restoration.

**Thirty-second.** The German government will notify the neutral governments of the world, and particularly the governments of Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Holland, that all restrictions placed on the trading of their vessels with the Allied and Associated countries, whether by the German government or by private German interests, and whether in return for specific concessions, such as the export of shipbuilding materials, or not, are immediately cancelled.

**Thirty-third.** No transfers of German merchant shipping of any description to any neutral flag to take place after the signature of armistice.

**Thirty-fourth.** The duration of the armistice is to be thirty days, with option to extend. During this period, on failure of execution of any of the above clauses, the armistice may be denounced by one of the contracting parties on forty-eight hours' previous notice.

**Thirty-fifth.** This armistice to be accepted or refused by Germany within seventy-two hours of notification.

The armistice was signed at 5:00 A.M., November 11, 1918, on board the special train of Marshal Foch, which had been placed on a siding near the Château de Francport, near the village of Choisy-au-Bac. The signers were Ferdinand Foch, R. E. Wemyss, Mathias Erzberger, A. Oberndorff, H. Winterfeldt, and Von Salow.

# TREATIES MADE DURING THE WAR

During the war, German military successes, aided by the overthrow of authority in Russia, resulted in a plea for peace on the part of Russia and Roumania. The terms offered by Germany were based on the most severe conditions, but refusal to accept meant continued invasion of Russia on the one hand and the complete subjugation of Roumania on the other. Accordingly peace negotiations were started.

Meanwhile, following the revolution in Russia in the spring of 1917 after the great Russian reverses in 1916, nationalistic tendencies had manifested themselves in many parts of Russia, in Ukrainia, in Finland, in the Baltic states, in Ciscaucasia, and in Transcaucasia. All had declared for severance from the Russian state. Thus when negotiations were begun by the Bolsheviki in power at Petrograd for peace with Germany and her allies, Ukrainia demanded independent representation at the Peace Conference. They failed to agree with the Bolsheviki with regard to peace terms, and so concluded a separate treaty with the Teutonic allies.

With regard to the ultimate fate of the treaties made by the Central Powers, see Article 14, Part III, and Part X of the Treaty with Germany, and Article 3 of Part III and Part X of the Treaty with Austria.

## THE CENTRAL POWERS AND UKRAINIA

**(Signed at Brest-Litovsk on February 9, 1918)**

This treaty consisted of ten articles. Article I declared the state of war at an end and the establishment of permanent peace and friendship between the contracting parties. Article II delineated the Ukrainian Republic. In the southwest the old boundary between Russia and Austria was to remain the boundary between Ukrainia and Austria. In the west, beginning at Tarnograd, the boundary followed the line to Bielgoraj, to Szczebrzeszin, to Krasnostav, to Pugaszce, to Radzyn, to Miedzyrzec, to Sarnaki, to Melnik, to Wyssoko-Litovsk, to Kamenetz-Litovsk, to Prushany, and to Wygonovskjezev. (A supplementary protocol issued in March, 1918, eliminated the Cholm Province from Ukrainian territory because of Polish protest and placed the line farther to the east along the racial and linguistic frontier.) Article III provided for the evacuation of the occupied region; Article IV, for the resumption of diplomatic relations; Article V, for the renunciation of all war indemnities; Articles VI and VIII for the exchange of prisoners; and Articles IX and X directed the interpretation of the treaty. Article VII was the most important article of the treaty. It regulated the economic relations between the contracting parties and provided for the exchange of agricultural and industrial products, the quantity of such exchange to be determined by a joint commission. The payments were to be made on the basis of 1,000 German marks to 462 Russian rubles or Ukrainian karbonovanji, or 1,000 Austro-Hungarian crowns to 393 rubles and 78 kopeks of Russian imperial currency. (Before the war the value of the German mark was 23.8 cents American, and the Russian ruble, 51.5 cents American.)

Arrangements were also made between Ukrainia and the Teutonic allies, not appearing in the treaty, for the supply of vast quantities of grain by Ukrainia. Failure to obtain these resulted in the occupation of Ukrainia by German military forces.

## THE CENTRAL POWERS AND RUSSIA

**(Signed at Brest-Litovsk, March 3, 1918)**

While negotiations between the Teutonic allies and Ukrainia were in progress, the Russian delegates and those of the Central Powers failed to come to an agreement. The Russians thereupon proclaimed the state of war at an end and ordered demobilization without signing the treaty proposed by the Central Powers. This resulted in a renewal of the German advance against Petrograd, and the Russians were finally forced to accept terms more severe than those first offered.

The treaty separated from Russia all territory west of the line passing between Dagod and Worms islands, between Moon Island and the mainland to northwest of the mouth of the Os River, crossing the Gulf of Riga and following the Dvina River east of Dvinsk to the southern limit of Courland, then passing west of Dryswati, then west of Widsy and Twerstach, including Michalischki and Gerwjany, to west of Szlobodka, then along the Opita and Gawja rivers to the Niemen, along the Niemen to Rushany and to the Ukrainian border at Prushany. The area cut off amounted to about 30,000 square miles, and was to be left to German and Austro-Hungarian disposal. The evacuation of Livonia, Esthonia, and Finland was also demanded, and of Kars, Erivan, and Batum in the Caucasus.

The treaty provided for the demobilization of the Russian army, the disarming and internment of the Russian fleet, also the reëstablishment of diplomatic relations, the regulation of economic relations, and the renunciation of indemnities.

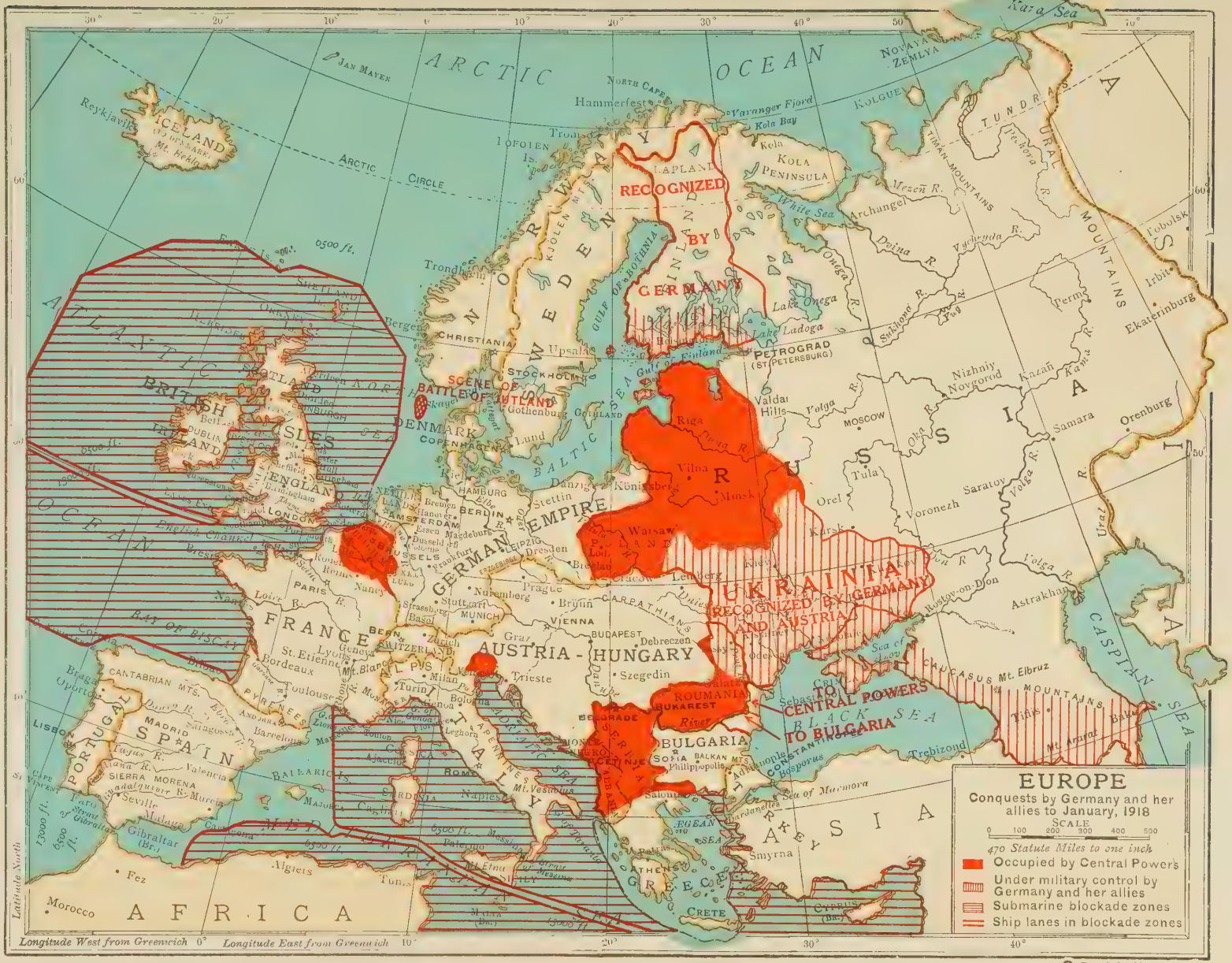


FIG. 20. *Blockade zones established by Germany, and German conquests to January, 1918.*

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Russia was to make peace with Ukrainia and Finland, and cease all agitation against the governments of those countries. The political and economic independence of Persia and Afghanistan was to be respected, and free access to these countries through Russian territory granted to Germany.

The signing of this treaty was the signal for the landing of Allied troops in the Murmansk region to protect large quantities of supplies stored there. Troops were also landed by Great Britain, Japan, and the United States at Vladivostok, where large military stores were gathered. The object of the expedition was said to be to prevent these supplies from falling into Austro-German hands and to aid a force of Czecho-Slovaks who were proceeding toward Vladivostok to escape capture by the Austro-Germans at the conclusion of peace. Protest against invasion was made by the Bolshevik government in Great Russia, and hostilities began, the Allies giving aid in men, money and supplies to the factions opposing the Bolshevik government.

## GERMANY AND FINLAND
### (Signed at Berlin, March 7, 1918)

Finland's independence was proclaimed in July, 1917. With the beginning of peace negotiations between Russia and Germany, disorders between political parties broke out in Finland, and German troops were landed which succeeded in defeating the radical forces there and in establishing a government favorable to German interests. March 7, 1918, a few days after the Russian-German treaty had been signed, Germany and Finland signed a treaty at Berlin.

The main points were as follows: Germany recognized the independence of Finland and promised to use all her endeavors to get all the other powers to recognize it also. On the other hand, Finland agreed not to cede any part of her possessions without first coming to an agreement on the subject with Germany. Both parties renounced war indemnities and agreed to enter into commercial relations as soon as possible, and to resume payment of obligations, especially in connection with the public debt. Provision was made for the settlement of the ownership of the Aaland Islands at a conference to be held between Germany, Finland, Russia, and Sweden.

## RUSSIA AND UKRAINIA
### (Signed at Kiev, June 12, 1918)

In pursuance of the agreement made in the treaty between the Russians and the Central Powers, Russia, represented by the Bolsheviki, and Ukrainia signed an agreement on June 12, 1918, providing for the cessation of hostilities, exchange of prisoners, and settlement of the boundary. Boundary disputes arose, however, and it it was finally agreed to submit the question to a referendum in the disputed region.

## THE CENTRAL POWERS AND ROUMANIA
### (Signed at Bukarest, May 7, 1918)

The collapse of the Roumanian campaign and the occupation of most of the territory by the forces of the Central Powers having made the surrender of Roumania inevitable, negotiations were begun and a preliminary agreement was signed March 5, 1918. The final treaty was signed May 7, 1918. This treaty, between Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, and Turkey on the one side and Roumania on the other, consisted of thirty-one articles of which the following is a summary: Until the conclusion of a general peace, Roumania was to remain in occupation by the armies of the Central Powers, which she was to maintain at her own expense. She was compelled to give up all of the Dobrudja, the section secured from Bulgaria after the Balkan wars in 1913 receding to Bulgaria, and the remainder, as far as the upper branch of the delta of the Danube River, coming under the domination of the Central Powers. Roumania was granted a passage to the Black Sea via Constanza. Along the Austro-Hungarian-Roumanian frontier a territory of great strategic value was ceded to Austria-Hungary, giving that country the control of the important mountain passes. The area aggregated approximately 3,000 square miles. The contracting parties renounced mutual war indemnities. Provisions were made for the regulation of commercial and legal relations by special agreement in a supplementary treaty. In this treaty, Roumania renounced indemnifications for damages caused by the Germans, though she had to undertake the indemnity of the Germans for damages suffered by them.

A new Danube navigation convention was outlined in which it was stipulated that the Danube Commission should comprise representatives of only those states situated on the Danube or bordering the Black Sea. (This assured to Germany the control of the commission.) Germany and her allies were granted the privilege of maintaining warships on the Danube, and the abolition of Roumanian duty on exports and imports was effected. In addition Germany secured control of the Roumanian oil wells and an option on the entire Roumanian harvests until 1921.

# SUMMARY OF THE TREATY OF PEACE WITH GERMANY

## PREAMBLE

The Preamble names, as parties of the one part, the United States of America, the British Empire, France, Italy, and Japan, the Principal Allied and Associated Powers, and with them Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, China, Cuba, Ecuador, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Hedjaz, Honduras, Liberia, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Republic of Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Jugo-Slavia (Serb-Croat-Slovene State), Siam, Czecho-Slovakia, and Uruguay; and on the other part, Germany.

The High Contracting Parties agree that from the coming into force of the Treaty the state of war will terminate. Then and subject to the provisions of the Treaty, official relations with Germany and with any of the German states will be resumed by the Allied and Associated Powers.

## PART I. THE COVENANT OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Here are prescribed the duties, specific and general, of the League of Nations. (See pages 57, 60–64 for the text of the covenant.)

## PART II. BOUNDARIES OF GERMANY

From the meeting point of the boundaries of Belgium, Holland, and Germany, the limits of Germany shall extend southward along the north-eastern boundary of Neutral Moresnet, the eastern boundary of the Kreis (Circle) of Eupen, the boundary between Belgium and the Kreis of Montjoie, the northeastern and eastern boundary of the Kreis of Malmédy, the frontier between Luxemburg and Germany as in 1914, the frontier of France as in 1870 (with reservations; see Part III, Sec. 4), eastward along the present frontier of Switzerland, the frontier of Austria-Hungary as in 1914, and northward along the new frontier of Poland (see Part III, Sec. 8), to the Baltic. The frontier with Denmark will be fixed by a plebiscite (see Part III, Sec. 12). The boundaries of East Prussia will be determined south and west by plebiscite (see map, pp. 30–31). The eastern boundary will follow the old boundary between Russia and Germany, south from the Niemen to the junction of the northern boundary of the Kreis of Oletsko with the old Russian–East Prussian frontier (see Part III, Secs. 9, 10, and 11).

## PART III. POLITICAL CLAUSES FOR EUROPE

**1. Belgium.** Germany consents to the abrogation of the treaties of 1839, which established Belgium as a neutral state, and agrees to any convention with which the Allied and Associated Powers may replace them. Germany recognizes the full sovereignty of Belgium over the contested territory called Neutral Moresnet, and renounces in favor of Belgium the territory of Prussian Moresnet lying west of the road from Liège to Aix-la-Chapelle. Germany renounces all rights and title over the Kreise of Eupen and Malmédy, subject to plebiscite, recorded within six months after the treaty comes into force.

The German government will restore to Belgium all archives and documents carried off during the war, in particular those taken from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at Brussels.

**2. Luxemburg.** Germany renounces her various treaties and conventions with Luxemburg. Luxemburg is no longer a part of the German Zollverein (Customs Union).

**3. Left bank of the Rhine.** Germany is forbidden to maintain or construct fortifications or to maintain armed forces less than fifty kilometers to the east of the Rhine.

**4. Saar Basin.** As compensation for the destruction of coal mines in Northern France, and as payment on account of reparation, Germany cedes to France full ownership of the coal mines of the Saar Basin, with all accessories, subsidiaries, and facilities, as defined (see map, pp. 30–31). Germany renounces the government of the territory in favor of the League of Nations as trustee which shall intrust it to a commission of five representatives of the League.

At the termination of fifteen years from the coming into force of the Treaty, the population shall determine by voting whether to continue under the administration of the League of Nations, to unite with France, or to unite with Germany. All inhabitants over twenty years of age, and resident of the region on the date of signature of the Treaty, shall have the right to vote.

**5. Alsace-Lorraine.** In view of the moral obligation to redress wrongs to France and Alsace and Lorraine in 1871, the territories ceded by the Treaty of Frankfort in 1871 are restored to French sovereignty as from the date of the conclusion of the armistice with the boundaries as delineated before 1871. All public and private property of the German ex-sovereigns passes to France without payment or credit. Expenditures advanced in Alsace-Lorraine on account of the war shall be repayed. Ownership of railroads and rights over tramway concessions pass to France; also ownership of the Rhine bridges. Free zones are established in the ports of Kehl and Strassburg.

**6. Austria.** Germany acknowledges and will respect strictly the independence of Austria.

within the frontiers that may be fixed in a treaty between that state and the Principal Allied and Associated Powers; she agrees that this independence shall be inalienable, except with the consent of the Council of the League of Nations.

**7. Czecho-Slovakia.** Germany recognizes the complete independence of the Czecho-Slovak State including the autonomous territory of the Ruthenians to the south of the Carpathians. Germany hereby recognizes the frontiers of this state as determined by the principal Allied and Associated Powers.

Germany renounces in favor of the Czecho-Slovak State all rights and title over the part of Silesian territory defined as follows: (see Article 83 of the Treaty of Peace).

**8. Poland.** Germany recognizes the complete independence of Poland, ceding to the state of Poland territory in Posen and West Prussia as delineated (see map, pp. 30–31). A plebiscite will be held in a portion (see Article 88 of the Treaty of Peace for this portion) of Upper Silesia to determine whether the population desires union with Poland or Germany. The vote shall be taken in not less than six months nor more than eighteen months following the establishment of an International Commission in the area, which shall be placed under the Commission's authority. All persons over twenty years of age and born in the plebiscite area or domiciled there since a date to be determined, which shall not be subsequent to January 1, 1919, or who have been expelled by German authorities, are entitled to vote. The line will then be fixed according to the wishes of the inhabitants as shown by vote, and to the geographic and economic conditions of the locality.

Poland undertakes to permit for fifteen years the free export of mine products to Germany, selling on terms as favorable as to purchasers in Poland or any other country.

**9. East Prussia.** The southern and western frontier shall be fixed by plebiscite in the regency of Allenstein, in the Kreise of Oletsko, Stuhm, Rosenberg, and parts of the Kreise of Marienburg and Marienwerder (see map, pp. 30–31).

Poland and Germany agree, within one year of the coming into force of this Treaty, to enter into conventions assuring to Germany full and adequate railroad, telegraphic, and telephonic facilities for communication between East Prussia and the rest of Germany over intervening Polish territory, and to Poland full and adequate railroad, telegraphic, and telephonic facilities for communication between Poland and the Free City of Danzig (see Part III, Sec. XI), should the results of the plebiscite in Marienburg and Marienwerder interpose on the right bank of the Vistula any German territory between Poland and Danzig.

**10. Memel.** Germany renounces in favor of the Principal Allied and Associated Powers all rights and title over the former territories of East Prussia, north of the Niemen River.

**11. Free City of Danzig.** The City of Danzig and surrounding territory as defined (see map, pp. 30–31) shall be established as a Free City under the protection of the League of Nations, with special privileges accorded to Poland.

**12. Schleswig.** The frontier between Germany and Denmark shall be fixed in conformity with the wishes of the population, which shall be recorded by vote in territories defined (see map, pp. 30–31). An International Commission shall take over the administration until the determination of the boundary. The population will vote in two zones, after which a new frontier will be drawn and Germany will renounce all sovereignty of the territory north of the frontier line, which shall be handed over by the Allied and Associated Powers to Denmark.

**13. Helgoland.** Fortifications, military establishments, and harbors of the islands of Helgoland and Dune shall be destroyed by Germany under supervision of the Principal Allied Governments. These works shall not be reconstructed nor any similar works constructed in future.

**14. Russia and Russian States.** Germany agrees to abrogate the Brest-Litovsk and all other treaties, etc., entered into by her with Russia, and to acknowledge and respect as permanent and inalienable the independence of all territories which were part of the former Russian Empire on August 1, 1914. Germany agrees to recognize all treaties entered into by the Allied and Associated Powers with States which were a part of the former Russian Empire.

## PART IV. GERMAN RIGHTS AND INTERESTS OUTSIDE GERMANY

Outside the European frontiers of Germany as fixed by this Treaty, Germany renounces all rights, titles, and privileges in and over territory which belonged to her or to her allies, and accepts whatever measures may be taken now or in the future by the Allied and Associated Powers in respect thereto. (See maps, pp. 35 and 38.)

**1. German Colonies.** Germany renounces in favor of the Principal Allied and Associated Powers all her rights and titles over her oversea possessions, paying reparation for damages in Kamerun, and renouncing the rights acquired under conventions and agreements with France relating to Equatorial Africa.

**2. China.** Germany renounces in favor of China all privileges and indemnities resulting from the Boxer protocol of 1901, except Kiaochow (see Article 156), and agrees to return to China all

the astronomical instruments seized in 1900–1901. Germany accepts the abrogation of concessions at Hankow and Tientsin, China, agreeing to open them to international use. She renounces in favor of Great Britain the German state property in the British concession at Shameen at Canton, and in favor of France and China conjointly the property of the German school in the French concession at Shanghai.

3. **Siam.** Germany terminates all her treaties, conventions, and agreements with Siam. All German State goods and property in Siam to pass to the Siamese government without compensation.

4. **Liberia.** Germany renounces all rights and privileges under the international arrangements of 1911–1912 regarding Liberia.

5. **Morocco.** Germany renounces all rights, titles, and privileges conferred on her by the General Act of Algeçiras of April, 1906, and by the Franco-German agreements of February, 1909, and November, 1911.

6. **Egypt.** Germany recognizes the British Protectorate over Egypt, proclaimed December 18, 1914, and renounces all her treaties and agreements with Egypt. Germany consents to the transfer to Great Britain of the powers granted the Sultan by the convention of 1888 relating to the free navigation of the Suez Canal.

7. **Turkey and Bulgaria.** Germany accepts all arrangements which the Allied and Associated Powers may make with Turkey and Bulgaria.

8. **Shantung.** Germany renounces in favor of Japan all her rights, title, and privileges, particularly those concerning the territory of Kiaochow, railways, mines, and submarine cables, which she acquired by the treaty concluded with China in March, 1898, and of all other arrangements relative to the province of Shantung.

All German rights in the Tsingtao-Tsinanfu Railway, including its branch lines, its subsidiary property of all kinds, stations, shops, fixed and rolling stock, mines, plant and material for the exploitation of the mines, are and remain acquired by Japan, together with all rights and privileges attaching thereto.

The German State submarine cables from Tsingtao to Shanghai and to Chefoo, with all the rights, privileges, and properties attached thereto, are similarly acquired by Japan, free and clear of all charges and incumbrances.

## PART V. MILITARY, NAVAL, AND AIR CLAUSES

1. **Military Clauses.** (*a*) *Effectives and cadres of the German army.* By not later than March 31, 1920, the German army must not comprise more than seven divisions of infantry and three divisions of cavalry. The total number of effectives after that date shall not exceed 100,000, including 4,000 officers. The army shall be used exclusively for the maintenance of order within the territory and the control of frontiers.

(*b*) *Armament, munition, and material.* All establishments for the manufacture or the storage of arms and munitions of war must be closed within three months after the coming into force of the Treaty, except those authorized and approved by the governments of the Principal Allied and Associated Powers. Stocks of munitions and the number of guns and equipment shall be fixed according to tables prepared by the Principal Allied and Associated Powers, all in excess to be delivered to those Powers. The manufacture or importation of all kinds of asphyxiating, poisonous, or other gases and all analogous liquids, materials, or devices are strictly forbidden in Germany. Germany shall disclose the nature and mode of manufacture of all explosives, toxic substances, or other like chemical preparations used in the war. Manufacture and importation of armored cars, tanks, or similar constructions are prohibited in Germany.

(*c*) *Recruiting and military training.* Universal compulsory military service shall be abolished in Germany. The German army may be constituted and recruited only by voluntary enlistment, which shall be for a period of twelve consecutive years. Officers remaining in the service must agree to serve to the age of forty-five years, newly appointed officers to serve actively for twenty-five years. Military schools must be limited to the lowest number absolutely necessary to officer the forces prescribed. Educational establishments may not instruct or exercise their members in the use of arms.

(*d*) *Fortifications.* All fortified works, fortresses, and field works situated in German territory to the west of a line drawn fifty kilometers east of the Rhine shall be disarmed and dismantled, the work to be effected within four months from the coming into force of the Treaty (see maps, pp. 30–31). The construction of any new fortifications in the zone is forbidden. Fortified works on the southern and eastern frontiers shall be maintained in their existing state.

2. **Naval Clauses.** The German navy must not exceed 6 battleships of 13,200 tons displacement, 6 light cruisers, 12 destroyers, 12 torpedo boats. Ships intended as replacement ships shall not exceed 10,000 tons displacement for armored ships, 6,000 tons for light cruisers, 800 tons for destroyers, 200 tons for torpedo boats. The construction or acquisition of any submarine, even for commercial purposes, shall be forbidden in Germany. The total personnel of the German navy, including all branches of the service, shall

FIG. 21. *Germany in 1920, and the disposit*

Longitude East from Greenwich
BORNHOLM I. (To Denmark)
FREE CITY OF DANZIG
EAST PRUSSIA
PLEBISCITE
POLAND
N. E. EXTENSION
MEMEL TO ALLIED AND ASSOC. POWERS
GERMANY CEDES
Parts of West Prussia and Posen to Poland
Moresnet to Belgium
Eupen and Malmedy to Belgium as the result of a plebiscite
Alsace-Lorraine to France
GERMANY LOSES SOVEREIGNTY
Memel and Northeastern Tip of East Prussia
Danzig
Saar Basin
NATIONALITY DETERMINED BY PLEBISCITE
East Prussia: Plebiscite was held and vote was in favor of Germany
Upper Silesia: Plebiscite will be held to decide between Poland and Germany
Schleswig: Plebiscite was held in two zones
First Zone
This zone voted to join Denmark
Second Zone
The second zone voted to remain with Germany
LEOBSCHÜTZ IF PLEBISCITE ISOLATES IT FROM GERMANY IT MUST BE GIVEN TO CZECHO-SLOVAKIA
TO CZECHO-SLOVAKIA
BERLIN AND ENVIRONS.
SCALES.
Statute Miles, 4.3 = 1 Inch.
Kilometres, 7 = 1 Inch.
BERLIN
CHARLOTTENBURG
NEW BOUNDARIES OF GERMANY
SCALES
Statute Miles, 63 = 1 Inch.
Kilometres, 101 = 1 Inch.

an territory under the Treaty of Versailles.

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not exceed 15,000 men. All German war vessels in foreign ports must be given up, as well as all interned in ports of the Allied and Associated Powers. All war vessels, surface and submarine, under construction must be broken up.

Only voluntary enlistment is permitted with a minimum period of twenty-five years' service for officers and twelve for men. Mercantile marines will not be permitted any naval training.

Germany is required to sweep up the mines in the North Sea and parts of the Baltic Sea.

Fortifications existing between latitudes 54° N. and 55° 27′ N. and longitudes 9° E. and 16° E. shall be demolished and no new fortifications constructed. All other fortifications within 50 kilometers of the German coast or on German islands off that coast may remain in their existing condition with a limited supply of ammunition.

Only commercial wireless messages may be sent during three months following the coming into force of the Treaty.

**3. Air Clauses.** The armed forces of Germany must not include any military or naval air forces. One hundred seaplanes may be maintained up to October 1, 1919, to search for submarine mines. No dirigible shall be kept. The entire air personnel is to be demobilized except for 1,000 officers and men to be maintained up to October 1, 1919. All naval and military aeronautical material except the one hundred seaplanes mentioned shall be surrendered to the Principal Allied and Associated Powers. The manufacture and importation of aircraft and materials shall be forbidden for six months following the coming into force of the treaty.

**4. Inter-Allied Commissions of Control.** Inter-Allied Commissions of Control will see to the execution of the provisions of the Treaty in the military, naval, and air clauses.

## PART VI. PRISONERS OF WAR AND GRAVES

**1. Prisoners of War.** The repatriation of prisoners of war and interned civilians shall take place as soon as possible after the coming into force of the Treaty and shall be carried out with the greatest rapidity. The whole cost of repatriation shall be borne by Germany. Germany undertakes to restore without delay from the date of the coming into force of the Treaty all articles, money, securities, and documents which have belonged to the nationals of the Allied and Associated Powers and which have been retained by the German authorities.

**2. Graves.** There is to be a reciprocal exchange of information as to dead prisoners and their graves. Both parties will respect and maintain the graves of soldiers and sailors buried in their respective territories.

## PART VII. PENALTIES

The Allied and Associated Powers publicly arraign William II of Hohenzollern, formerly German Emperor, for a supreme offense against international morality and the sanctity of treaties.

A special tribunal will be constituted to try the accused, thereby assuring him the guarantees essential to the right of defense. It will be composed of five judges, one appointed by each of the following Powers: the United States of America, Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan, who will fix the punishment. A request for the surrender of the ex-Emperor will be addressed to the Government of the Netherlands.

Germany recognizes the right of the Allied and Associated Powers to bring before military tribunals persons accused of having committed acts in violation of the laws and customs of war and will furnish all documents and information necessary to a full knowledge of the incriminating acts, the discovery of the offenders, and the just appreciation of responsibility.

## PART VIII. REPARATION

**1. General Provisions.** The Allied and Associated governments affirm and Germany accepts the responsibility of herself and her allies for causing all the loss and damage to which the Allied and Associated Governments and their nationals have been subjected as a consequence of the war imposed upon them by the aggression of Germany and her allies. The Allied and Associated Powers require her to make compensation for all damages caused to civilians.

Germany further binds herself to repay all sums borrowed by Belgium from the Allied and Associated Powers up to November 11, 1918, handing over to the Reparation Commission 5 per cent gold bonds falling due in 1926. The total amount of damages for Germany to pay is to be determined, and reported to her not later than May 1, 1921, by an Inter-Allied Commission, and a schedule of payments to discharge the obligation within thirty years shall be presented.

Germany shall pay within two years $5,000,000,000 gold; certain expenses, such as those of the armies of occupation and payments for food and raw materials, may be deducted at the discretion of the Allied and Associated Powers.

Bond issues are to be required of Germany in acknowledgment of its debt as follows: $5,000,000,000 payable not later than May 1, 1921, without interest; $10,000,000,000, bearing 2½ per cent interest between 1921 and 1926, and thereafter 5 per cent, with a 1 per cent sinking

fund payment beginning in 1926, and an additional amount of $10,000,000,000, bearing interest at 5 per cent, when the Commission in charge of reparation is satisfied that Germany can meet such interest and sinking fund obligations, the time and mode of payment of principal and interest to be determined by the Commission.

**2. Shipping.** Germany agrees to cede all merchant ships of 1,600 tons gross and upward; one-half of her ships between 1,000 and 1,600 tons gross, one-quarter of her steam trawlers and one-quarter of her other fishing boats, to be delivered within two months to the Reparation Commission, and further agrees to build merchant ships not exceeding 200,000 tons gross annually during the next five years in German shipyards for the account of the Allied and Associated Governments. All ships used for inland navigation taken by Germany from the Allied Powers are to be restored within two months.

**3. Devastated Areas.** Germany undertakes to devote her economic resources directly to the physical restoration of the invaded areas, supplying animals, machinery, tools, and like articles of a commercial character which have been seized, consumed, or destroyed, and reconstruction material, machinery, heating apparatus, furniture, etc., necessary to rehabilitation.

**4. Coal.** Germany agrees to deliver specified amounts of annual coal production to France, Belgium, and Italy at prescribed prices.

Germany undertakes to deliver to France 7,000,000 tons of coal per year for ten years, in addition to an amount equal to the difference between the annual production before the war of the coal mines of the Nord and Pas de Calais, destroyed as a result of the war, and the production of the mines of the same area during ten years, such delivery not to exceed 20,000,000 tons annually in the first five years, and 8,000,000 tons annually in the succeeding five years.

To Belgium, Germany undertakes to deliver 8,000,000 tons of coal annually for ten years.

To Italy, Germany will deliver for the first year to June, 1920, 4,500,000 tons; to June, 1921, 6,000,000 tons; to June, 1922, 7,500,000 tons; to June, 1923, 8,000,000 tons; for the following six years, 8,500,000 tons annually.

To Luxemburg, a quantity equal to her pre-war annual consumption of German coal.

Metallurgical coke in proportion of three tons to four of coal may be demanded in place of coal. Germany must deliver to France annually for three years 35,000 tons of benzol, 50,000 tons of coal tar, and 30,000 tons of sulphate of ammonia.

**5. Dyestuffs.** Germany is to give option on dyestuffs and chemical drugs and quinine, at prices fixed by the Reparation Commission. Fifty per cent of the total stock of dyestuffs and chemical drugs may be required for delivery, and 25 per cent of the German production up to 1925.

**6. Cables.** Germany renounces all title to specified cables, which will be credited to her against reparation indebtedness.

**7. Special Provisions.** Germany is to furnish to the University of Louvain manuscripts, early printed books, maps, etc., to be equivalent to those destroyed in the Library of Louvain. In addition, Germany is to deliver to Belgium: the leaves of the triptych of the Mystic Lamb by Van Eyck brothers; the leaves of the triptych of the Last Supper, by Dierick Bouts.

Germany is to restore within six months the Koran of the Caliph Othman, formerly at Medina, to the King of Hedjaz, and the skull of the Sultan Mkwawa, formerly in German East Africa, to his Britannic Majesty's Government.

Germany must restore to the French the trophies, archives, historical souvenirs or works of art carried away by German authorities in the war of 1870–1871 and in this last war.

## PART IX. FINANCIAL CLAUSES

Powers to which German territory is ceded will assume a certain portion of the pre-war debt. In view, however, of the circumstances under which Alsace-Lorraine was separated from France in 1871, when Germany refused to accept any part of the French public debt, France will not assume any part of Germany's pre-war debt, nor will Poland share in certain German debts incurred for Poland's oppression.

Mandatory powers will not assume German debts or give credit for German state property.

Germany is required to pay the cost of armies of occupation, this cost to be a first charge on her resources. The cost of reparation is the next charge. She is to deliver all sums deposited in Germany by Turkey and Austria-Hungary, and to transfer to the Allied and Associated Powers all claims against Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, or Turkey in connection with agreements made during the war.

Germany confirms the renunciation of the Treaties of Bukarest and Brest-Litovsk, transferring to Roumania or to the Principal Allied and Associated Powers, as the case may be, all monetary instruments, specie, securities, and negotiable instruments or goods which she has received under the aforesaid treaties.

Germany agrees to reimburse all sums for the sale of coffee belonging to the State of São Paulo, Brazil, in German ports and Antwerp and Trieste.

## PART X. ECONOMIC CLAUSES

**1. Commercial Relations.** (*a*) *Customs regulations, duties, and restrictions.* All nations shall

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be accorded equal privileges in the matter of duties and charges on goods imported into Germany. For six months Germany shall impose no tariff duties higher than the lowest in force in 1914. Products or articles originating in and coming from Alsace-Lorraine, Polish territory formerly in Germany, and from Luxemburg shall on importation into Germany be exempt from all customs duties.

(*b*) *Shipping.* Ships of the Allied and Associated Powers shall enjoy the same rights in German ports as German vessels.

(*c*) *Unfair competition.* Germany is to give the trade of the Allied and Associated Powers adequate safeguards against unfair competition.

(*d*) *Treatment of nationals.* Germany shall impose no exceptional taxes or restrictions upon the nationals of the Allied and Associated Powers. Germany agrees to recognize any new nationality acquired by her nationals under the laws of the Principal Allied and Associated Powers, all consuls and other officials appointed by the above-named powers, and to admit them to exercise their duties with usual rules and customs.

**2. Treaties.** Forty multilateral treaties and conventions are renewed between Germany and the Allied and Associated Powers with exceptions:

Great Britain and the United States, as to Article 3 of the Samoan Treaty of 1899, are relieved of all obligation toward Germany.

Any Allied or Associated Power may renew any treaty with Germany consistent with the Peace Treaty by giving notice within six months. Treaties entered into by Germany since August 1, 1914, with other enemy states are annulled.

The contracting powers agree to bring the opium convention of January 23, 1912, into force within twelve months of the peace.

**3. Pre-War and War Debts.** A system of clearing offices is to be created within three months, one in Germany and one in each Allied State, for the payment of pre-war debts, and for the adjustment of the proceeds of the liquidation of enemy property and other obligations.

**4. Property Rights and Interests.** Germany shall restore or pay for all private enemy property damaged by her, the damages to be fixed by the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal. The Allied and Associated Powers may liquidate German private property within their territories as compensation for property not restored or paid for by Germany, for debts, and for other claims against Germany.

**5. Contracts, Prescriptions, Judgments.** Pre-war contracts between Allied nationals, excepting the United States, Japan, and Brazil, and German nationals are cancelled.

Fire insurance contracts are not considered dissolved by the war, but lapse at the date of the first annual premium falling due three months after the peace. Life insurance contracts may be restored by payments of accumulated premiums with interest, sums falling due on such contracts during the war to be recoverable with interest. Marine insurance contracts are dissolved.

Any Allied or Associated Power, however, may cancel all the contracts running between its nationals and a German life insurance company.

**6. Mixed Arbitral Tribunal.** A Mixed Arbitral Tribunal shall be established between each of the Allied and Associated Powers and Germany to decide matters within their jurisdiction relating to contracts and other questions.

**7. Industrial Property.** Rights as to industrial, literary, and artistic property are reëstablished, special war measures of the Allied and Associated Powers are ratified, and the right reserved to impose certain conditions on the use of German patents and copyrights. Pre-war licenses and rights to sue for infringements committed during the war are cancelled, except between the United States and Germany.

## PART XI. AERIAL NAVIGATION

Air craft of the Principal Allied and Associated Powers shall have liberty of passage over and landing in Germany.

## PART XII. PORTS, WATERWAYS, AND RAILWAYS

**1. General Provisions.** Germany must grant free transit through her territories by rail or water to persons, goods, ships, carriages, and mails coming from or going to the territories of any of the Allied and Associated Powers, without customs or transit duties, undue delays, restrictions, or discriminations based on nationality, means of transport, or place of entry or departure.

**2. Navigation.** (*a*) *Freedom of navigation.* Freedom of navigation shall be accorded nationals of any of the Allied and Associated Powers in ports and on inland navigation routes of Germany.

(*b*) *Free zones in ports.* Free zones in German ports on August 1, 1914, shall be maintained.

(*c*) *International rivers.* Germany must cede to the Allied and Associated Powers certain tugs, vessels, and facilities for navigation on all the following rivers: The Elbe, the Vltava, the Oder, the Niemen, and the Danube with their connections are declared international.

(*d*) *The Danube.* The European Danube Commission resumes its pre-war powers with representatives of Great Britain, France, Italy, and Roumania only. The Upper Danube is to be administered by a new International Commission.

(*e*) *The Rhine.* The Rhine is placed under the Central Commission. Germany must give France all rights to take water for canals on the course of the Rhine between the two extreme points of the French frontiers. Belgium may build a deep-draft Rhine-Meuse canal within twenty-five years.

(*f*) *Czecho-Slovakia and the use of northern ports.* Germany shall lease for ninty-nine years to Czecho-Slovakia free zones in the ports of Hamburg and Stettin.

**3. Railways.** (*a*) *International transport.* Germany agrees to coöperate in establishing through ticket service for passengers and baggage to insure communication by rail between the Allies and other states; to give the most favorable treatment to goods coming from the territories of the aforesaid states; to allow construction or improvement of such lines as are necessary.

**6. The Kiel Canal.** The Kiel Canal is to remain free and open to war and merchant ships of all nations at peace with Germany.

## PART XIII. LABOR

Members of the League of Nations agree to establish a permanent organization to promote international adjustment of labor conditions, to consist of an annual International Labor Conference with an International Labor Office at the seat of the League of Nations. It is to collect and distribute information on labor throughout the world and to make periodical reports.

## PART XIV. GUARANTIES

**1. Western Europe.** German territory west of the Rhine, together with the bridgeheads, will be occupied by troops of the Allied and Associated Powers for fifteen years.

If the conditions of the present Treaty are faithfully carried out by Germany, certain districts will be evacuated at the end of five years, other districts at the end of ten years, and the rest after fifteen years.

If before the expiration of the period of fifteen years Germany complies with all the undertakings resulting from the present Treaty, the occupying forces will be withdrawn immediately.

**2. Eastern Europe.** All German troops at present in territories to the east of the new frontier shall return as soon as the Allied and Associated Powers deem wise. These troops shall abstain from all requisitions and seizures and from any other coercive measures, with a view to obtaining supplies for Germany, and shall in no way interfere with such measures for national defense as may be adopted by the provisional governments of Esthonia, Latvia, and Lithuania.

## PART XV. MISCELLANEOUS

Germany agrees to the decisions to be taken as to the territories of Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, and Turkey, and recognizes the new states in the frontiers to be fixed for them.

**Ratification.** The Treaty will come into force between the High Contracting Parties who have ratified it as soon as ratified by Germany on the one hand, and by three of the Principal Allied and Associated Powers on the other. In other respects the Treaty will enter into force for each Power at the date of the deposit of its ratification.

Done at Versailles, the 28th day of June, 1919.

## PROTOCOLS TO THE TREATY OF PEACE

A protocol to the Treaty of Peace with Germany, signed by the delegates on the same date as the Treaty, defines and explains certain sections with regard to methods and facilities accorded the German government in their execution.

On November 1, 1919, an additional protocol was sent to Germany by the Allied and Associated Powers, which provides for the final arrangements for putting the Treaty into effect. Certain provisions require amends for infraction of the armistice convention and agreements, to be carried out before the Treaty becomes effective.

Attention is called in particular to the sinking of German ships at Scapa Flow, the destruction of the submatine UC 48 off Ferrol, and of other submarines in the North Sea. The submarines with submarine machinery and the ships must be replaced by a ship tonnage of 400,000 tons (later reduced to 275,000 tons), including five light cruisers and a number of floating docks and cranes, tugs, and dredges.

The surrender of railway cars and locomotives provided for in the armistice must be carried out, the protocol calling for 4,460 cars and locomotives not yet surrendered, as well as additional agricultural machinery in lieu of railway material.

Payment is also required for aerial material sent to Sweden, Holland, and Denmark in violation of agreements with the Powers.

Works of art, artistic documents, and industrial material removed from Belgian and French territory must be completely restored, as well as all documents, specie, values of property and finance, with all issuing apparatus, concerning public or private interests in the invaded countries.

"In case Germany should not fulfill these obligations within the time specified, the Allied and Associated Powers reserve the right to have recourse to any coercive or other measures which they may deem appropriate."

The protocol was signed January 10, 1920, thus putting the Treaty formally into effect.

TO ITALY
BY
AUSTRIAN
TREATY
ALPS
AUSTRO-
GERMAN
INVASION
MARCHESE
ADVANCE
FINAL BATTLE
SWITZERLAND
LOMBARDY
VENETIA
PIEDMONT
TUSCANY
MARCHES
UMBRIA
ABRUZZI
LATIUM
CAMPANDI
MOLISE
CORSICA
(FRANCE)
SARDINIA
ROME
FLORENCE
MILAN
VENICE
GULF OF GENOA
GULF OF VENICE
ADRIATIC
APENNINES
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY
Environs of ROME.
SCALE.
Statute Miles.

ITALY
SHOWING
ITALIA IRREDENTA AND PROVISIONS
OF TREATY OF APRIL 26, 1915.
Statute Miles, 67 = 1 Inch.
Kilometres, 110 = 1 Inch.
Longitude East from Greenwich.
TYRRHENIAN SEA
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
SARDINIA
SICILY
CALABRIA
BASILICATA
CAMPANIA
APULIA
LIPARI ISLANDS
GULF OF TARANTO
NAPLES
PALERMO
CAGLIARI
TUNIS
ALGERIA
AFRICA
MALTA (Br.)
GOZO I. (Br.)
PANTELLERIA I.
LAMPEDUSA I.
LINOSA I.
Gulf of Orosei
Gulf of Oristano
Gulf of Cagliari
Gulf of Castellammare
Gulf of Policastro
Gulf of Squillace
Gulf of Salerno
Bay of Naples
Gulf of Tunis
Gulf of Hammamet
Strait of Messina
MT. LIMBARA
MT. GENNARGENTU
MT. ORTICU
MT. ALVO
MT. LINAS
MT. SEVERA
MT. VESUVIUS
MT. ETNA
C. Argentiera
C. Caccia
C. Mannu
C. San Marco
C. Frasca
C. Teulada
C. Spartivento
C. Carbonara
C. Coda Cavallo
C. Rizzuto
C. Passero
Sassari
Alghero
Bonorva
Ozieri
Siniscola
Bitti
Nuoro
Orosei
Macomer
Dorgali
Bosa
Oristano
Laconi
Isili
Tortoli
Lanusei
Sanluri
Guspini
San Gavino
Villacidro
Iglesias
Muravera
Decimomannu
Porto Vesme
San Pietro I.
Carloforte
Sant'Antioco I.
Tempio Pausania
Tavolara I.
Portotorres
Asinara
Ustica I.
Levanzo I.
Marittimo I.
Favignana
Trapani
Marsala
Mazzara del Valle
Sciacca
Menfi
Alcamo
Partinico
Castellammare
Cefalu
Termini Imerese
Corleone
Prizzi
Roccapalumba
Caltabelotta
Racalmuto
Agrigenti
Naro
Riesi
Mazzarino
Caltanissetta
Caltagirone
Licata
Butera
Niscemi
Vittoria
Comiso
Scicli
Ragusa
Modica
Noto
Pachino
Palazzolo Acreide
Vizzini
Grammichele
Militello
Francofonte
Lentini
Augusta
Syracuse
Catania
Acireale
Giarre
Riposto
Randazzo
Mistretta
Troina
Nicosia
Bronte
Adrano
Paternò
Castrogiovanni
Leonforte
Assoro
Enna
Barrafranca
Piazza
Caltanissetta
Milazzo
Messina
Taormina
Giardini
Francavilla
Patti
Castroreale
Barcellona
Reggio (di Calabria)
Bianco
Scilla
Cittanova
Gerace
Roccella
Monasterace
Stilo
Monteleone
Nicotera
Tropea
Pizzo
Squillace
Catanzaro
Nicastro
Martirano
Rogliano
Cosenza
Longobucco
Rossano
Corigliano Calabro
Cassano
Castrovillari
Lungro
Belvedere
Cetraro
Verbicaro
Scalea
Diamante
Paola
Amantea
Cotrone
Strongoli
Crotone
Cirò
Savelli
Petilia-Policastro
Gariati
Aquila
Ancudolara
Tricase
Gallipoli
Otranto
Galatina
Galatone
Nardo
Maglie
Lecce
Manduria
Campi
Taranto
Latiano
Brindisi
Ostuni
Monopoli
Fasano
Acquaviva
Spinazzola
Venosa
Rionero
Melfi
Forenza
Gravina
Altamura
Martina Franca
Ginosa
Massafra
Oria
Laterza
Ceglie Messapica
Matera
Tricarico
Potenza
Bella
Muro
Eboli
Buccino
Battipaglia
Amalfi
Castellammare
Capri I.
Ischia I.
Ventotene I.
Ponza I.
Palmarola I.
Zannone I.
Aversa
Nola
Avellino
Calitri
Nocera dei Pagani
Salerno
Agropoli
Vallo della Lucania
Padula
Polla
Teggiano
Sala Consilina
Stigliano
Bernalda
Pisticci
Pisticci
Agri R.
Tursi
Senise
Lauria
Policastro
Sapri
Scalea
Diamante
Verbicaro
Castrovillari
Lungro
Belvedere
Cetraro
Paola
Amantea
Nocera Tirinese
Nicastro
Cortale
Squillace
Tropea
Stromboli I.
Lipari I.
Salina I.
Vulcano I.
Filicudi I.
Alicudi I.
Azzuri I.
Polistena
Cittanova
Scilla
Roccella
Gerace
Monasterace
Stilo
Monteleone
Nicotera
Tropea
Pizzo
Squillace
Catanzaro
Nicastro
Martirano
Rogliano
Cosenza
Longobucco
Rossano
Corigliano Calabro
Cassano
Castrovillari
Lungro
Belvedere
Cetraro

# SUMMARY OF THE TREATY OF PEACE WITH AUSTRIA

The Treaty of Peace with Austria was handed to the Austrian delegates at St. Germain, June 2, 1919. It consists of a preamble and fourteen parts.

## PREAMBLE

The Preamble states that the war originated in the declaration of war by Austria-Hungary on July 28, 1914, against Serbia, and in the hostilities conducted by Germany in alliance with Austria-Hungary. Note is then made of the fact of the dissolution of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, the formation and recognition by the Allied and Associated Powers of the new state of Czecho-Slovakia and of the Serb-Croat-Slovene State known as Jugo-Slavia, and the existence of Austria as a republic.

## PART I. THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Part I consists of the text of the League of Nations. See pages 57, 60–64 of this volume.

## PART II. BOUNDARIES OF AUSTRIA

Here are defined the boundaries of German Austria. In the north the boundary of Austria with Czecho-Slovakia follows the existing administrative boundaries formerly separating the provinces of Bohemia and Moravia from Upper and Lower Austria. Rectifications are made in favor of Czecho-Slovakia, particularly in the regions of Gmünd and Feldsberg, and along the river Morava, taking into account transportation problems and the wishes of the population.

The boundary with Bavaria will follow the old boundary between the Austro-Hungarian Empire and the German Empire.

In the south the frontier with Italy begins at Reschen Pass and follows in general the watershed between the basins of the Inn and Drave rivers to the north and the Adige, Piave, and Tagliamento rivers to the south. This line, which passes by way of the Brenner Pass and the peak of the Signori, includes within the Italian frontier the Sexten valley and the Tarvis basin.

East of the Tarvis region the line follows the Karawanken Mountains to a point southeast of Villach, then runs north to the Wörthersee, including the towns of Klagenfurt and Völkermarkt; the line then passes along the north of the Drave so as to leave within Jugo-Slavic territory the city of Marburg. The disposition of the Klagenfurt basin will be determined by plebiscite.

The frontier of Austria with Hungary will follow the old political boundaries between the two states in part, with modifications in the region of St. Gotthard and in the Neusiedler Lake district (in favor of Austria).

## PART III. POLITICAL CLAUSES FOR EUROPE

Part III takes into consideration the political changes in Europe in relation to Austria and the Allied and Associated Powers.

The High Contracting Parties recognize and accept the frontiers of Bulgaria, Greece, Hungary, Poland, Roumania, Jugo-Slavia, and the Czecho-Slovak State as at present determined, or as they may be ultimately determined.

Austria renounces in favor of the Principal Allied and Associated Powers all her rights and titles over territories formerly belonging to her, though such territories may or may not have been assigned to any state at the date of the coming into force of the Treaty, and undertakes to accept the settlement to be made in regard to any and all such territories.

1. **Italy.** Austria renounces, so far as she is concerned, in favor of Italy all rights and title over the territory of the former Austro-Hungarian Monarchy as described in Article 36.

2. **The Czecho-Slovak State.** Austria recognizes the complete independence of the Czecho-Slovak State, which includes the autonomous territory of the Ruthenians to the south of the Carpathians. The exact boundaries between Austria and the new state are to be traced by a commission of seven members, to be appointed fifteen days after the coming into force of the Treaty.

Czecho-Slovakia agrees to embody in the treaty to be concluded between her and the Principal Allied and Associated Powers whatever provisions may be deemed necessary to protect racial, religious, or linguistic minorities, and to assure freedom of transit and just treatment in Czecho-Slovak territory for the commerce of other nations.

3. **Roumania.** Roumania likewise agrees to embody in a treaty with the Principal Allied and Associated Powers provisions for the protection of racial, religious, and linguistic minorities and assuring freedom of transit and equitable treatment of the commerce of other nations in Roumania.

4. **Jugo-Slavia or the Serb-Croat-Slovene State.** Austria recognizes the independence of the Serb-Croat-Slovene State and renounces her rights and titles to territory included in that state as recognized and approved by the Council of the

League of Nations. A field commission of seven members, five of whom are to be nominated by the Principal Allied and Associated Powers, one by Austria, and one by Jugo-Slavia, will fix the boundary between Austria and the new state.

**5. Russia.** Austria recognizes as permanent and inalienable the independence of all territories which were part of the former Russian Empire on August 1, 1914. She accepts definitely the abrogation of the Brest-Litovsk treaties and of all other treaties, conventions, and agreements entered into by her with the Russian government or with any government or political group in the territory of the former Russian Empire.

**6. Protection of Minorities.** Austria undertakes to bring her institutions into conformity with the principles of liberty and justice, and acknowledges that the obligations for the protection of minorities are matters of international concern over which the League of Nations has jurisdiction. She assures complete protection of life and liberty to all inhabitants of Austria, without distinction of birth, nationality, language, race, or religion, together with the right to the free exercise of any creed. All Austrian nationals, without distinction of race, language, or religion, are to be equal before the law. No restrictions may be imposed on the free use of any language in private or public, and reasonable facilities are to be given to Austrian nationals of non-German speech for the use of their language before courts.

Austrian nationals belonging to racial, religious, or linguistic minorities are to enjoy the same protection as other Austrian nationals, in particular with regard to educational facilities and establishments. In the districts where a large proportion of Austrian nationals of other than German speech are resident, facilities are to be given in schools for the instruction of children in their own language, and an equitable share in public funds is to be provided for the purpose.

These provisions do not preclude the Austrian Government from making the teaching of German obligatory. They are to be embodied by Austria in her fundamental law as a Bill of Rights, and provisions regarding them are to be under the protection of the League of Nations.

**7. Belgium, Luxemburg, Turkey, and Bulgaria.** The provisions with regard to Belgium, Luxemburg, Turkey, and Bulgaria are practically the same as in the German Treaty.

The independence of Austria is declared inalienable except with the consent of the Council of the League of Nations. Austria therefore undertakes in the absence of such consent to abstain from any act which might directly or indirectly, or by any means whatever, compromise her independence, particularly, and until her admission to membership of the League, by participation in the affairs of another power.

## PART IV. POLITICAL CHANGES OUTSIDE EUROPE

Austria renounces all rights, titles, and privileges as to her own or her allies' territories outside Europe to the Allied and Associated Powers.

**Egypt, Morocco, China, Liberia, and Siam.** The provisions affecting Austria in her relations to Egypt, Morocco, China, Liberia, and Siam are identical with those of the German Treaty, except in the case of China. Austria undertakes to recognize and accept all arrangements which the Allied and Associated Powers may make with these countries.

## PART V. MILITARY AND NAVAL

**1. The Army.** This section calls for the demobilization and reduction of the Austrian military forces. The Austrian army must not comprise more than 30,000 men of all ranks, the reduction to be made within three months. The forces shall be used exclusively for the maintenance of internal order and the control of frontiers.

Universal compulsory military service must be abolished, the army to be constituted and recruited by voluntary enlistment. Noncommissioned officers and privates must enlist for not less than twelve consecutive years, and officers must agree to serve actively for at least twenty consecutive years.

Importation and exportation of arms, munitions, and war materials is prohibited.

**2. The Navy.** The naval and air conditions are in general identical with those of the German Treaty. All Austro-Hungarian warships, submarines, and war craft of all kinds are declared to be surrendered to the Principal Allied and Associated Powers, as well as all naval arms, ammunition, and other war material. The construction or acquisition of any submarine, even for commercial purposes, shall be forbidden in Austria. All war vessels and submarines under construction are to be broken up.

The wireless station at Vienna is not to be used for three months, except for commercial purposes under the supervision of the Allied and Associated Governments, who will decide the wave length to be used.

**3. The Air Clauses** prescribe that Austria shall have no military or naval air forces, including dirigibles, and must demobilize all existing forces. Austria shall surrender large categories of aviation material. The manufacture of aircraft is forbidden.

## PART VI. PRISONERS OF WAR AND GRAVES

This part deals with the exchange of prisoners and care of graves, conditions for which are much like those of the German Treaty.

## PART VII. PENALTIES

This part imposes on the Austrian government the right of the Allied and Associated Powers to bring before military tribunals persons accused of having committed acts in violation of the laws and customs of war and to fix their punishment, if found guilty, as laid down by law.

## PART VIII. REPARATION

**Money Reparation.** The amount of damages to be paid by Austria in compensation for damages to civilians and their property is to be determined by the Reparation Commission provided for in the German Treaty, of which a special committee will handle the Austrian situation. Austria will be notified before May 1, 1921, of the extent of its liabilities and the schedule of payments. As immediate reparation Austria shall pay before May 1, 1921, a reasonable sum which shall be paid under similar conditions as those made to Germany.

**Shipping.** Austria agrees to deliver within two months all merchant ships and fishing boats belonging to nationals of the former empire, and to give up 20 per cent of its river fleet.

**Restoration of Invaded Areas.** The Allied and Associated Powers require, and Austria undertakes to devote its economic resources to the physical restoration of invaded areas. The governments concerned shall file with the Reparation Commission lists of animals, machinery, and equipment destroyed by Austria.

Within three months after ratification of the Treaty, Austria agrees to deliver 4,000 milch cows to Italy, 1,000 to Jugo-Slavia (the Serb-Croat-Slovene State), and 1,000 to Roumania; 1,000 heifers to Italy, 300 to Serbia, and 500 to Roumania; 1,000 calves to Italy, 1,000 to Roumania, 1,000 to Jugo-Slavia; 50 bulls to Italy, 25 to Jugo-Slavia, 25 to Roumania; 1,000 bullocks to Italy, 500 to Roumania, 500 to Jugo-Slavia; 2,000 sows to Italy, 1,000 draft horses and 1,000 sheep to Roumania, and 1,000 draft horses and 1,000 sheep to Jugo-Slavia.

Austria renounces in favor of the Allied and Associated Powers all rights, titles, and privileges in all submarine cables, except in those touching territories assigned to Italy, which shall be renounced in favor of Italy.

**Special Provisions.** Austria agrees to return all records, documents, works of art, and objects of antiquity, and all scientific and bibliographical material seized in the war. A number of objects, including gems, manuscripts, paintings, and documents removed to Austria since 1718, are specified and ordered returned, subject to the decision of a committee of three jurists.

## PART IX. FINANCIAL CLAUSES

Austria must pay the cost of all armies of the Allied and Associated Powers in occupied Austrian territory from the date of the armistice. No gold may be exported before May 1, 1921, without consent of the Reparation Commission.

Each of the states arising out of the dismemberment of Austria-Hungary shall assume part of the Austrian pre-war debt specifically secured on railways, salt mines, and other property, the amount to be fixed by the Reparation Commission on the basis of the value of the property so transferred. Similarly, the unsecured bonded pre-war debt of the former empire shall be distributed by the Reparation Commission in the proportion that the revenues for the three years before the war of the separated territory bore to those of the empire, excluding Bosnia and Herzegovina.

No territory formerly part of the empire, except the republic of Austria, shall carry with it any obligation in respect of the war debt of the former Empire, but neither the governments of those territories nor their nationals shall have recourse against any other state, including Austria, in respect of war debt bonds held within their respective territories by themselves or their nationals. The war debt held outside the former empire shall be a charge on Austria alone. All war securities shall be stamped within two months by the state taking them up, replaced by certificates and settlements made to the Reparation Commission.

The currency notes of the former Austro-Hungarian bank circulating in the separated territory shall be stamped within two months by the new governments of the various territories with their own stamp, replaced within twelve months by a new currency, and turned over within fourteen months to the Reparation Commission. The bank itself shall be liquidated as from the day after the signature of the Treaty by the Reparation Commission.

Property of predominant historic interest to the former kingdoms of Poland, Bohemia, Croatia-Slavonia-Dalmatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, the Republic of Ragusa, the Venetian Republic, or the Episcopal Principalities of Trent and Bressanone may be transferred to the government entitled thereto without payment.

## PART X. ECONOMIC CLAUSES

Austria renounces all rights as to all international, financial, or commercial organizations

in the countries of the Allied and Associated Powers, Germany, Hungary, Bulgaria, Turkey, or the former Russian Empire. It agrees to expropriate on demand of the Reparation Commission any rights of its nationals in any public utility or concession in these territories, in separated districts, and in mandatory territories, to transfer them to the Commission within six months, and to hold herself responsible for indemnifying its nationals so dispossessed.

Austria is permitted to form a special customs union with Czecho-Slovakia, Hungary, Roumania, Poland, and Jugo-Slavia; such arrangements may remain in force for three years from the date of the ratification of the Treaty.

Austria agrees to deliver within one month to the Principal Allied and Associated Powers the gold deposited as security for the Ottoman debt. Austria renounces any benefits accruing from the treaties of Bukarest and Brest-Litovsk and transfers to the Allied and Associated Governments all claims against its former allies.

### PARTS XI, XII, XIII, AND XIV

The remaining provisions, Part XI, Aerial Navigation, Part XII, Ports, Waterways, and Railways, Part XIII, Labor Convention, and Part XIV, Miscellaneous, are, in most part, identical with corresponding parts of the German Treaty.

Free access to the Adriatic is accorded to Austria over territories and in the ports severed from the former Austro-Hungarian Monarchy.

To Czecho-Slovakia is accorded the right to run its own trains over certain sections of railways in Austrian territory, toward the Adriatic.

# SUMMARY OF THE TURKISH PEACE TREATY

The signing of the treaty of peace with Turkey was delayed for some time by the complaints and protests of the Ottoman delegation. It was finally signed at Sèvres, France, on August 10, 1920, one day less than three months after it had been first presented.

### BOUNDARIES

Turkey's boundaries in Europe are those of Chatalja, the southeasternmost corner of Thrace, with a slight extension in the north to include the area which provides the water supply of Constantinople. In Asia Minor the zone around Smyrna is placed under Greek control, and Armenia's boundary is to run through the vilayets of Trebizond, Erzerum, Bitlis, and Van.

### POLITICAL CLAUSES

Constantinople is left under Turkish sovereignty, provided the treaty is not violated. In the Zone of Straits, both Greece and Turkey delegate control of navigation to a Commission of the Straits, to be composed eventually of representatives of the principal belligerent powers, Greece, Roumania, and Bulgaria. This commission is to police the zone, which in case of danger may be occupied by Great Britain, Italy, and France. Kurdistan is made autonomous, with the possibility of complete independence later. Greece is to have practically complete control over the district around Smyrna, and after five years a plebiscite may permit her to annex it. This section, as well as others throughout the treaty which give Turkish territory to other powers, provides for the protection of racial minorities and guarantees to Turkey continued freedom of commerce. Greece is given possession of all European Turkey outside the specified boundaries, and also of certain important Aegean islands. Armenia's independence is recognized. Syria and Mesopotamia are to be independent states, subject to mandates under the League of Nations. Palestine also is to be administered by a mandatary. The Hedjaz is recognized as independent, but agrees to protect all Moslem shrines. Turkey acknowledges the protectorate of Great Britain over Egypt, and renounces all her rights there. Great Britain also takes full control of the Suez Canal, and her annexation of Cyprus is agreed to. All Turkish claims over the Sudan, Morocco, Tunis, and Libya are abandoned. Italy is given the island of Castellorizzo, and the Dodecanese Islands, which under a temporary provision had been in her possession since 1912.

Turkey accepts the Treaty of Versailles and all subsequent treaties and conventions made by the Allies, and agrees to the abrogation of all previous treaties made by the Central Powers. She promises to accept a system of internal judicial reform to be drafted for her. To non-Turkish subjects whose rights were lost in the war these rights are to be restored, and are to be assured in the future.

### MILITARY CLAUSES

The army is limited to 35,000 men, 15,000 reserves, and a bodyguard of 700 for the Sultan. Armament is limited proportionately, is restricted in kind, and must all be produced by Turkey under supervision. Fortifications in the Straits are to be dismantled. Turkey is allowed no navy aside from a few small police vessels, and no military aircraft.

FIG. 23. *Asiatic Turkey, Zone of the Straits, Smyrna d*

GEORGIA
DAGHESTAN
AZERBAIJAN
ARMENIA
KURDISTAN
PERSIA
RUSSIA IN ASIA
CASPIAN SEA
ADMINISTRATION OF THE ARABS
BRITISH MESOPOTAMIAN ADMINISTRATION
DESERT
ARABIA
Trebizond
Batum
Kutais
Tiflis
Derbent
Baku
Kars
Erivan
Lake Van
Lake Urumia
Tabriz
Mosul
Bagdad
Kerkuk
Suleimania
Kut el Amarah
Basra
Persian Gulf
Euphrates
Tigris
Kerbela
Hillah
Ramadi
Samara
Deir
Rakka
Meyadin
Tadmor
Mardin
Midyad
Diarbekir
Bitlis
Van
Khoi
Julamerk
Zakho
Amadia
Nisibin
Jezire-Ibn-Omar
Shirvan
Sidek
Roanduz
Erbil (Arbil)
Altyn-Kopru
Daduk-Tauk
Kefri
Hamadan
Kermanshahan
Khanikin
Deli Abbas
Mendeli
Sorbatije
Seleucia Ruins
Babylon
Kut el-Hai
Amara
Lamlun
Kirkan
El Chibaish
Samava
Arka
Suk esh-Shelyuk
Medina
Mohammera
Zobeir
Hydyr
Korna
Nejeh
Tekrit
Abu Reijasch
Kalaat Sherkat (Canne Ruins)
Kerkesla Ruins
Nineveh
Telkef
Sindjar
El Hadr
Ruins
Palmyra Ruins
Kalat el Nejim
Resafe
Sura
Birejik
Adiaman
Samsun
Trebizond
Tireboli
Karason
Poti
Batum
Chopa
Achalzich
Alexandropol (Gumry)
Elisabethpol
Nukha
Kura (Kur)
Gokcha
Araxes River
Mt. Ararat 16,925
Bayazid
Erzerum
Kara-kilissa
Bardizag
Ismir
Boscheken
Kara-Hissar
Gumush-khane
Kerasun
Balkar-dagh
Kemakh
Egin
Gerjanis
Kaisarieh
Khozat
Masgirt
Temran
Konus
Pülümer
Chamur
Palmaz
Melazkert
Akanis
Djamk
Archag
Adelschwar
Achlat
Tadwan
Nerschiki
Ilini
Arghana
Hazro
Mazarlik
Redwan
Tirkis
Chewelik
Pertek
Khozat
Mush
Eastern Euphrates
Mamuret el Aziz
Mezre-el Aziz (Mezere)
Maden
Chermuk
Severek
Diarbekir
Hasan Kef
Midyad
Mardin
Jezire-Ibn-Omar
Nisibin
Zakho
Amadia
Julamerk
Diza
Urumia
Shirvan
Sidek
Roanduz
Erbil (Arbil)
Altyn-Kopru
Suleimania

### PRISONERS OF WAR; PENALTIES

Arrangement is made for exchange of prisoners of war, care of graves, and trial of offenders against international law.

### FINANCIAL PROVISIONS

Turkey is to pay the expenses of all forces of occupation, and to make due reparation to the nationals of the Allied powers. The debt of the Ottoman Empire is to be divided proportionately among the new states formed from it. Almost complete supervision of national finances is imposed.

### ECONOMIC CLAUSES

The Allies fix customs duties and largely take control of tariffs. Railways formerly German are taken over.

### AERIAL NAVIGATION

The aircraft of the Allies is to have complete freedom of transit in Turkey and the use of all public aerdromes.

### PORTS, WATERWAYS, AND RAILWAYS

"Free zones" not subject to customs duties are created in certain ports. Railways are to give Allied trade favorable treatment. Turkey agrees to permit the erection of telegraph and telephone lines across her territory, and surrenders her rights in certain cables.

### LABOR CLAUSES

The labor conventions of the treaty with Turkey are identical with those of the German peace treaty of Versailles.

### MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

International conventions regarding the traffic in arms and liquor are to be accepted. Provision is made for the carrying on of archeological research, and for the restoration of records and articles of historical interest. Laws to enforce the treaty must be enacted.

# MINOR TREATIES AND AGREEMENTS

### BULGARIAN PEACE TREATY

The Bulgarian peace treaty was signed at Neuilly, France, November 27, 1919. It fixes an indemnity of approximately $445,000,000, and requires the surrender of all valuables and art treasures taken during the war. Thrace is ceded to Greece, and the Strumitza area to Serbia. Consideration of the question of giving Bulgaria an outlet to the Aegean has been postponed until later date. The army is reduced to 20,000 men, with a police force of 10,000, and compulsory military training is prohibited. All surplus armament must be turned over to the Entente, and Bulgarians guilty of crimes during the war are to be tried by an allied commission.

### HUNGARIAN PEACE TREATY

The terms of the treaty presented to Hungary January 15, 1920, provided for the surrender of all claims to Fiume and to the territories already granted to Italy, Czecho-Slovakia, Jugo-Slavia and Roumania. The army was reduced to 35,000 and Hungary was made responsible for a share of the debt of the former empire. For five years the allied powers were to have an option on the delivery of railway coal, for the benefit of the Jugo-Slav state. No definite sum was fixed for reparation; this and the remaining provisions correspond to the terms of the Austrian pact. The Hungarians strenuously opposed this treaty on the grounds that it was ruinous and its fulfillment impossible. Roumania was then holding possession of one-third of the territroy of Hungary, in spite of seventeen successive ultimatums from the Peace Conference. The Allies granted Hungary an extension of the time for signing, and allowed her to submit alternate proposals. These, however, were not accepted. Roumania had evacuated in February the territory she unlawfully invaded, and on June 4, 1920, the treaty was signed without material change.

### POLISH AND ROUMANIAN TREATIES

The Allied Treaties with Poland (June 28, 1919) and Roumania (December 9, 1919) fully safeguard the civil, political, and religious rights of all inhabitants of those countries, whatever their race or creed. Freedom of language is guaranteed the Jews in Poland and certain Saxon and Czechler districts in Roumania are to have local autonomy in school matters. The provisions of these treaties are made a matter of international concern.

### SUPPLEMENTARY AGREEMENTS OF THE ALLIES

Representing on the Supreme Council of the Allies those countries most concerned with questions which the German treaty had not settled, the French, British, and Italian premiers held frequent meetings in 1919 and 1920. Italy was represented sometimes by a subordinate minister, and occasionally did not attend. During this period conferences took place at San Remo, Italy; Hythe and Lympne, England; Bologne, France; and Brussels and Spa, Belgium. Of

these, the negotiations at San Remo, Hythe, Brussels, and Spa were the most far-reaching.

At the San Remo conference, April 18, 1920, it was decided to offer the United States a mandate for Armenia. This, however, the American senate declined to accept. Great Britain was assigned a mandate for Mesopotamia and Palestine. The administration of Palestine was to be favorable to the Jews, and in the government of Mesopotamia the representation of Great Britain was to be 62 per cent, France, 18 per cent, and native population 20 per cent. France was given the mandate for Syria. The right of the Arabs to an independent state exclusive of these territories was recognized.

Through the Hythe negotiations, May 15, between Lloyd George, the British prime minister, and Premier Millerand of France, preference was given to French claims against the German indemnity. The question of a definite indemnity was discussed but not settled. It was decided to negotiate with the Germans concerning the execution of the treaty. Accordingly there was held at Spa, July 5 to 16, 1920, the first conference in which the Germans were allowed any decisive voice. An extension of time was finally given Germany to fulfill the military provisions of the treaty. Coöperation for the punishment of German criminals was arranged. Germany promised to deliver to the Allies 2,000,000 tons of coal a month. This was a great deal less than the terms of the treaty required, but more than twice what she had been supplying. The British premier considered that this first attempt to negotiate with their former enemies had been very successful for the Allies.

# COVENANT OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

THE HIGH CONTRACTING PARTIES

In order to promote international coöperation and to achieve international peace and security

by the acceptance of obligations not to resort to war,

by the prescription of open, just, and honorable relations between nations,

by the firm establishment of the understandings of international law as the actual rule of conduct among governments, and

by the maintenance of justice and a scrupulous respect for all treaty obligations in the dealings of organized peoples with one another,

Agree to this Covenant of the League of Nations.

ARTICLE I

The original Members of the League of Nations shall be those of the Signatories which are named in the Annex to this Covenant and also such of those other States named in the Annex as shall accede without reservation to this Covenant. Such accession shall be effected by a declaration deposited with the Secretariat within two months of the coming into force of the Covenant. Notice thereof shall be sent to all other Members of the League.

Any fully self-governing State, Dominion, or Colony not named in the Annex may become a Member of the League if its admission is agreed to by two-thirds of the Assembly, provided that it shall give effective guaranties of its sincere intention to observe its international obligations, and shall accept such regulations as may be prescribed by the League in regard to its military, naval, and air forces and armaments.

Any Member of the League may, after two years' notice of its intention to do so, withdraw from the League, provided that all its obligations under this Covenant shall have been fulfilled at the time of its withdrawal.

ARTICLE II

The action of the League under this Covenant shall be effected through the instrumentality of an Assembly and of a Council, with a permanent Secretariat.

ARTICLE III

The Assembly shall consist of Representatives of the Members of the League.

The Assembly shall meet at stated intervals and from time to time as occasion may require at the Seat of the League or at such other place as may be decided upon.

The Assembly may deal at its meetings with any matter within the sphere of action of the League or affecting the peace of the world.

At meetings of the Assembly each Member of the League shall have one vote, and may have not more than three Representatives.

ARTICLE IV

The Council shall consist of Representatives of the Principal Allied and Associated Powers, together with Representatives of four other Members of the League. These four Members of the League shall be selected by the Assembly from time to time in its discretion. Until the appointment of the Representatives of the four Members of the League first selected by the Assembly, Representatives of Belgium, Brazil, Spain, and Greece shall be members of the Council.

With the approval of the majority of the Assembly, the Council may name additional Members of the League whose Representatives shall always be members of the Council; the Council with like approval may increase the number of Members of the League to be selected by the Assembly for representation on the Council.

The Council shall meet from time to time as occasion may require, and at least once a year, at the Seat of the League, or at such other place as may be decided upon.

The Council may deal at its meetings with any matter within the sphere of action of the League or affecting the peace of the world.

Any Member of the League not represented on the Council shall be invited to send a Representative to sit as a member at any meeting of the Council during the consideration of matters specially affecting the interests of that Member of the League.

At meetings of the Council, each Member of the League represented on the Council shall have one vote, and may not have more than one Representative.

ARTICLE V

Except where otherwise expressly provided in this Covenant or by the terms of the present Treaty, decisions at any meeting of the Assembly or of the Council shall require the agreement of all the Members of the League represented at the meeting.

All matters of procedure at meetings of the Assembly or of the Council, including the appointment of Committees to investigate particular matters, shall be regulated by the Assembly or by the Council and may be decided by a majority of the Members of the League represented at the meeting.

The first meeting of the Assembly and the first meeting of the Council shall be summoned by the President of the United States of America.

ARTICLE VI

The permanent Secretariat shall be established at the Seat of the League. The Secretariat shall comprise a Secretary-General and such secretaries and staff as may be required.

The first Secretary-General shall be the person named in the Annex; thereafter, the Secretary-General shall be appointed by the Council with the approval of the majority of the Assembly.

The secretaries and staff of the Secretariat shall be appointed by the Secretary-General with the approval of the Council.

The Secretary-General shall act in that capacity at all meetings of the Assembly and of the Council.

The expenses of the Secretariat shall be borne by the Members of the League in accordance with the apportionment of the expenses of the International Bureau of the Universal Postal Union.

ARTICLE VII

The Seat of the League is established at Geneva.

The Council may at any time decide that the Seat of the League shall be established elsewhere.

All positions under or in connection with the League, including the Secretariat, shall be open equally to men and women.

Representatives of the Members of the League and officials of the League when engaged on the business of the League shall enjoy diplomatic privileges and immunities.

The buildings and other property occupied by the League or its officials or by Representatives attending its meetings shall be inviolable.

ARTICLE VIII

The Members of the League recognize that the maintenance of peace requires the reduction of national armaments to the lowest point consistent with national safety and the enforcement by common action of international obligations.

The Council, taking account of the geographical situation and circumstances of each State, shall formulate plans for such reduction for the consideration and action of the several Governments.

Such plans shall be subject to reconsideration and revision at least every ten years.

After these plans shall have been adopted by the several Governments, the limits of armaments therein fixed shall not be exceeded without the concurrence of the Council.

The Members of the League agree that the manufacture by private enterprise of munitions and implements of war is open to grave objections. The Council shall advise how the evil effects attendant upon such manufacture can be prevented, due regard being had to the necessities of those Members of the League which are not able to manufacture the munitions and implements of war necessary for their safety.

The Members of the League undertake to interchange full and frank information as to the scale of their armaments, their military, naval, and air programs, and the condition of such of their industries as are adaptable to warlike purposes.

ARTICLE IX

A permanent Commission shall be constituted to advise the Council on the execution of the provisions of Articles I and VIII and on military, naval, and air questions generally.

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FIG. 24. *Colonial possessions in Africa.*

ARTICLE X

The Members of the League undertake to respect and preserve as against external aggression the territorial integrity and existing political independence of all Members of the League. In case of any such aggression or in case of any threat or danger of such aggression the Council shall advise upon the means by which this obligation shall be fulfilled.

ARTICLE XI

Any war or threat of war, whether immediately affecting any of the Members of the League or not, is hereby declared a matter of concern to the whole League, and the League shall take any action that may be deemed wise and effectual to safeguard the peace of nations. In case any such emergency should arise, the Secretary-General shall on the request of any Member of the League forthwith summon a meeting of the Council.

It is also declared to be the friendly right of each Member of the League to bring to the attention of the Assembly or of the Council any circumstance whatever affecting international relations which threatens to disturb international peace or the good understanding between nations upon which peace depends.

ARTICLE XII

The Members of the League agree that if there should arise between them any dispute likely to lead to a rupture, they will submit the matter either to arbitration or to inquiry by the Council, and they agree in no case to resort to war until three months after the award by the arbitrators or the report by the Council.

In any case under this Article the award of the arbitrators shall be made within a reasonable time, and the report of the Council shall be made within six months after the submission of the dispute.

ARTICLE XIII

The Members of the League agree that whenever any dispute shall arise between them which they recognize to be suitable for submission to arbitration and which cannot be satisfactorily settled by diplomacy, they will submit the whole subject-matter to arbitration.

Disputes as to the interpretation of a treaty, as to any question of international law, as to the existence of any fact which if established would constitute a breach of any international obligation, or as to the extent and nature of the reparation to be made for any such breach, are declared to be among those which are generally suitable for submission to arbitration.

For the consideration of any such dispute the court of arbitration to which the case is referred shall be the Court agreed on by the parties to the dispute or stipulated in any convention existing between them.

The Members of the League agree that they will carry out in full good faith any award that may be rendered, and that they will not resort to war against a Member of the League which complies therewith. In the event of any failure to carry out such an award, the Council shall propose what steps should be taken to give effect thereto.

ARTICLE XIV

The Council shall formulate and submit to the Members of the League for adoption plans for the establishment of a Permanent Court of International Justice. The Court shall be competent to hear and determine any dispute of an international character which the parties thereto submit to it. The Court may also give an advisory opinion upon any dispute or question referred to it by the Council or by the Assembly.

ARTICLE XV

If there should arise between Members of the League any dispute likely to lead to a rupture, which is not submitted to arbitration in accordance with Article XIII, the Members of the League agree that they will submit the matter to the Council. Any party to the dispute may effect such submission by giving notice of the existence of the dispute to the Secretary-General, who will make all necessary arrangements for a full investigation and consideration thereof.

For this purpose the parties to the dispute will communicate to the Secretary-General, as promptly as possible, statements of their case with all the relevant facts and papers, and the Council may forthwith direct the publication thereof.

The Council shall endeavor to effect a settlement of the dispute, and, if such efforts are successful, a statement shall be made public giving such facts and explanations regarding the dispute and the terms of settlement thereof as the Council may deem appropriate.

If the dispute is not thus settled, the Council either unanimously or by a majority vote shall make and publish a report containing a statement of the facts of the dispute and the recommendations which are deemed just and proper in regard thereto.

Any Member of the League represented on the Council may make public a statement of the facts of the dispute and of its conclusions regarding the same.

If a report by the Council is unanimously agreed to by the members thereof other than the Representatives of one or more of the parties to the dispute, the Members of the League agree that they will not go to war with any party to the dispute which complies with the recommendations of the report.

If the Council fails to reach a report which is unanimously agreed to by the members thereof, other than the Representatives of one or more of the parties to the dispute, the Members of the League reserve to themselves the right to take such action as they shall consider necessary for the maintenance of right and justice.

If the dispute between the parties is claimed by one of them, and is found by the Council to arise out of a matter which by international law is solely within the domestic jurisdiction of that party, the Council shall so report, and shall make no recommendation as to its settlement.

The Council may in any case under this Article refer the dispute to the Assembly. The dispute shall be so referred at the request of either party to the dispute, provided that such request be made within fourteen days after the submission of the dispute to the Council.

In any case referred to the Assembly, all the provisions of this Article and of Article XII relating to the action and powers of the Council shall apply to the action and powers of the Assembly, provided that a report made by the Assembly, if concurred in by the Representatives of those Members of the League represented on the Council and of a majority of the other Members of the League, exclusive in each case of the Representatives of the parties to the dispute, shall have the same force as a report by the Council concurred in by all the members thereof other than the Representatives of one or more of the parties to the dispute.

ARTICLE XVI

Should any Member of the League resort to war in disregard of its covenants under Articles XII, XIII, or XV, it shall *ipso facto* be deemed to have committed an act of war against all other Members of the League, which hereby undertake immediately to subject it to the severance of all trade or financial relations, the prohibition of all intercourse between their nationals and the nationals of the covenant-breaking State, and the prevention of all financial, commercial, or personal intercourse between the nationals of the covenant-breaking State and the nationals of any other State, whether a Member of the League or not.

It shall be the duty of the Council in such case to recommend to the several Governments concerned what effective military, naval, or air force the Members of the League shall severally contribute to the armed forces to be used to protect the covenants of the League.

The Members of the League agree, further, that they will mutually support one another in the financial and economic measures which are taken under this Article, in order to minimize the loss and inconvenience resulting from the above measures, and that they will mutually support one another in resisting any special measures aimed at one of their number by the covenant-breaking State, and that they will take the necessary steps to afford passage through their territory to the forces of any of the Members of the League which are coöperating to protect the covenants of the League.

Any Member of the League which has violated any covenant of the League may be declared to be no longer a Member of the League by a vote of the Council concurred in by the Representatives of all the other Members of the League represented thereon.

ARTICLE XVII

In the event of a dispute between a Member of the League and a State which is not a Member of the League, or between States not Members of the League, the State or States not Members of the League shall be invited to accept the obligations of membership in the League for the purposes of such dispute, upon such conditions as the Council may deem just. If such invitation is accepted, the provisions of Articles XII to XVI inclusive shall be applied with such modifications as may be deemed necessary by the Council.

Upon such invitation being given, the Council shall immediately institute an inquiry into the circumstances of the dispute and recommend such action as may seem best and most effectual in the circumstances.

If a State so invited shall refuse to accept the obligations of membership in the League for the purposes of such dispute, and shall resort to war against a Member of the League, the provisions of Article XVI shall be applicable as against the State taking such action.

If both parties to the dispute when so invited refuse to accept the obligations of membership in the League for the purposes of such dispute, the Council may take such measures and make such recommendations as will prevent hostilities and will result in the settlement of the dispute.

ARTICLE XVIII

Every treaty or international engagement entered into hereafter by any Member of the

League shall be forthwith registered with the Secretariat and shall as soon as possible be published by it. No such treaty or international engagement shall be binding until so registered.

ARTICLE XIX

The Assembly may from time to time advise the reconsideration by Members of the League of treaties which have become inapplicable and the consideration of international conditions whose continuance might endanger the peace of the world.

ARTICLE XX

The Members of the League severally agree that this Covenant is accepted as abrogating all obligations or understandings *inter se* which are inconsistent with the terms thereof, and solemnly undertake that they will not hereafter enter into any engagements inconsistent with the terms thereof.

In case any Member of the League shall, before becoming a Member of the League, have undertaken any obligations inconsistent with the terms of this Covenant, it shall be the duty of such Member to take immediate steps to procure its release from such obligations.

ARTICLE XXI

Nothing in this Covenant shall be deemed to affect the validity of international engagements, such as treaties of arbitration or regional understandings like the Monroe Doctrine, for securing the maintenance of peace.

ARTICLE XXII

To those colonies and territories which as a consequence of the late war have ceased to be under the sovereignty of the States which formerly governed them and which are inhabited by peoples not yet able to stand by themselves under the strenuous conditions of the modern world, there should be applied the principle that the well-being and development of such peoples form a sacred trust of civilization and that securities for the performance of this trust should be embodied in this Covenant.

The best method of giving practical effect to this principle is that the tutelage of such peoples should be intrusted to advanced nations who by reason of their resources, their experience, or their geographical position can best undertake this responsibility, and who are willing to accept it, and that this tutelage should be exercised by them as Mandatories on behalf of the League.

The character of the mandate must differ according to the stage of the development of the people, the geographical situation of the territory, its economic conditions, and other similar circumstances.

Certain communities formerly belonging to the Turkish Empire have reached a stage of development where their existence as independent nations can be provisionally recognized subject to the rendering of administrative advice and assistance by a Mandatory until such time as they are able to stand alone. The wishes of these communities must be a principal consideration in the selection of the Mandatory.

Other peoples, especially those of Central Africa, are at such a stage that the Mandatory must be responsible for the administration of the territory under conditions which will guarantee freedom of conscience and religion, subject only to the maintenance of public order and morals, the prohibition of abuses such as the slave trade, the arms traffic and the liquor traffic, and the prevention of the establishment of fortifications or military and naval bases and of military training of the natives for other than police purposes and the defense of territory, and will also secure equal opportunities for the trade and commerce of other Members of the League.

There are territories, such as Southwest Africa and certain of the South Pacific Islands, which, owing to the sparseness of their population, or their small size, or their remoteness from the centers of civilization, or their geographical contiguity to the territory of the Mandatory, and other circumstances, can be best administered under the laws of the Mandatory as integral portions of its territory, subject to the safeguards above mentioned in the interests of the indigenous population.

In every case of mandate, the Mandatory shall render to the Council an annual report in reference to the territory committed to its charge.

The degree of authority, control, or administration to be exercised by the Mandatory shall, if not previously agreed upon by the Members of the League, be explicitly defined in each case by the Council.

A permanent Commission shall be constituted to receive and examine the annual reports of the Mandatories and to advise the Council on all matters relating to the observance of the mandates.

ARTICLE XXIII

Subject to and in accordance with the provisions of international conventions existing or hereafter to be agreed upon, the Members of the League:

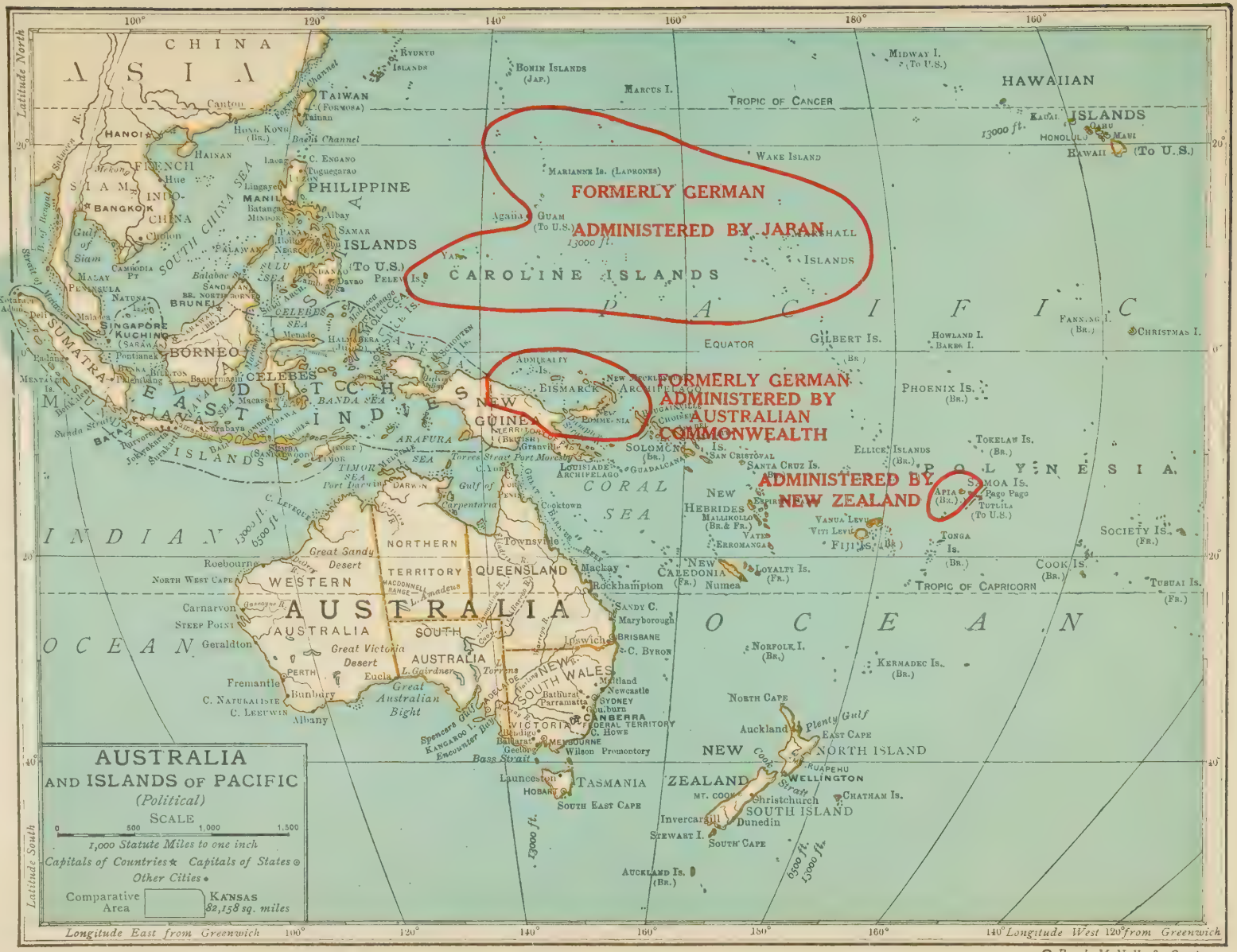


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FIG. 25. *Australia, and the disposition of German possessions in the Pacific.*

(*a*) will endeavor to secure and maintain fair and humane conditions of labor for men, women, and children, both in their own countries and in all countries to which their commercial and industrial relations extend, and for that purpose will establish and maintain the necessary international organizations;

(*b*) undertake to secure just treatment of the native inhabitants of territories under their control;

(*c*) will intrust the League with the general supervision over the execution of agreements with regard to the traffic in women and children, and the traffic in opium and other dangerous drugs;

(*d*) will intrust the League with the general supervision of the trade in arms and ammunition with the countries in which the control of this traffic is necessary in the common interest;

(*e*) will make provision to secure and maintain freedom of communications and of transit and equitable treatment for the commerce of all Members of the League. In this connection, the special necessities of the regions devastated during the war of 1914–1918 shall be borne in mind.

(*f*) will endeavor to take steps in matters of international concern for the prevention and control of disease.

ARTICLE XXIV

There shall be placed under the direction of the League all international bureaus already established by general treaties if the parties to such treaties consent. All such international bureaus and all commissions for the regulation of matters of international interest hereafter constituted shall be placed under the direction of the League.

In all matters of international interest which are regulated by general conventions but which are not placed under the control of international bureaus or commissions, the Secretariat of the League shall, subject to the consent of the Council and if desired by the parties, collect and distribute all relevant information and shall render any other assistance which may be necessary or desirable.

The Council may include as part of the expenses of the Secretariat the expenses of any bureau or commission which is placed under the direction of the League.

ARTICLE XXV

The Members of the League agree to encourage and promote the establishment and coöperation of duly authorized voluntary national Red Cross organizations having as purposes the improvement of health, the prevention of disease, and the mitigation of suffering throughout the world.

ARTICLE XXVI

Amendments to this Covenant will take effect when ratified by the Members of the League whose Representatives compose the Council and by a majority of the Members of the League whose Representatives compose the Assembly.

No such amendment shall bind any Member of the League which signifies its dissent therefrom, but in that case it shall cease to be a Member of the League.

## ANNEX

### I. ORIGINAL MEMBERS OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS SIGNATORIES OF THE TREATY OF PEACE

United States of America
Belgium
Bolivia
Brazil
British Empire
Canada
Australia
South Africa
New Zealand
India
China
Cuba
Ecuador
France
Greece
Guatemala
Haiti
Hedjaz
Honduras
Italy
Japan
Liberia
Nicaragua
Panama
Peru
Poland
Portugal
Roumania
Serb-Croat-Slovene State
Siam
Czecho-Slovakia
Uruguay

## THE APPENDIX

### STATES INVITED TO ACCEDE TO THE COVENANT

Argentine Republic
Chile
Colombia
Denmark
Netherlands
Norway
Paraguay
Persia
Salvador
Spain
Sweden
Switzerland
Venezuela

### II. FIRST SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

The Honorable Sir James Eric Drummond, K.C.M.G., C.B.

The first meeting of the Council took place at Paris, January 16, 1920. By this ceremony the League of Nations was officially brought into existence.

# ACTIVITIES OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

The League of Nations came into operation in January, 1920. Previous to this an International Labor Conference had been held, as the treaty provided, at Washington, D. C., in October. This conference had adopted various conventions concerning such labor problems as standard working hours, protection of mothers and children, and unemployment. Between January and November, 1920, the Executive Council of the League of Nations held ten meetings. Under the authority of the League special commissions are administering the Sarre valley and the international port of Danzig. The council has created an International Labor Office which is collecting labor statistics, and also an International Health Office which will act as a clearing house for information from national and international health agencies. The League has oversight of the treatment of racial minorities in Poland and Turkey, and will extend this supervision to include other newly created states, but refused a mandate for Armenia.

A permanent commission on disarmament will undertake to investigate military conditions in Germany. Another permanent commission on freedom of transit will have charge of all rivers which have been internationalized under the treaty, and of certain railroads running through more than one country. A Commission of Inquiry on Russia met with little success, though an important report was made by Dr. Nansen on the repatriation of Russian prisoners. A commission to receive reports on the administration of mandates has been established. The Executive Council adopted plans for an International Court of Justice, and in September, 1920, the League was endeavoring to settle two major international questions, the Polish-Lithuanian conflict and the Aland Islands' dispute.

# THE MONROE DOCTRINE

The Monroe Doctrine is a statement of the relation of the United States to European affairs and to possible European interference in the Western Hemisphere. Brazil in 1822 had declared its independence of Portugal, which was then occupied with internal troubles. In Spain a revolution had taken place, and Peru used this opportunity to gain freedom. The Holy Alliance, consisting of Russia, Prussia, and Austria intended, it was said, to help Spain recover its lost South American territory. On the Pacific Coast the United States and Russia were involved in a boundary dispute. In a message to Congress December 2, 1893, President Monroe made this famous announcement:

"The American continents, by the free and independent position which they have assumed and maintain, are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European powers.

"Of events in that quarter of the globe with which we have so much intercourse and from which we derive our origin we have always been anxious and interested spectators. The citizens of the United States cherish sentiments the most friendly in favor of the liberty and happiness of their fellowmen on that side of the Atlantic. In the wars of the European powers, in matters relating to themselves, we have never taken any part, nor does it comport with our policy to do so. It is only when our rights are invaded or seriously menaced that we resent injuries or make preparation for our defense. With the movements in this hemisphere we are of necessity more immediately connected, and by causes which must be obvious to all enlightened and impartial observers. The political system of the allied powers is essentially different in this respect from that of America. This difference proceeds from that which exists in their respective Governments. And to the defense of our own, which has been achieved by the loss of so much blood and treasure and matured by the wisdom of their most enlightened citizens, and under which we have enjoyed unexampled felicity, this whole nation is devoted. We owe it, therefore, to candor and to the amicable relations existing between the United States and those powers to declare that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety.

"With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European power we have not interfered and shall not interfere. But with the Governments who have declared their independence and maintained it, and whose independence we have, on great consideration and on just principles, acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them, or controlling in any manner, their destiny, by any European power, in any other light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition towards the United States. In the war between these new Governments and Spain we declared our neutrality at the time of their recognition, and to this we have adhered and shall continue to adhere, provided no change shall occur, which, in the judgment of the competent authorities of this Government, shall make a corresponding change on the part of the United States indispendable to their security."

# CHRONOLOGICAL OUTLINE OF THE WAR

## DECLARATIONS OF WAR

The twenty-seven nations finally involved in the world conflict declared war on one another in the following order:

Austria v. Belgium, August 28, 1914.
Austria v. Japan, August 27, 1914.
Austria v. Montenegro, August 9, 1914.
Austria v. Russia, August 6, 1914.
Austria v. Serbia, July 28, 1914.
Brazil v. Germany, October 26, 1917.
Bulgaria v. Roumania, September 1, 1916.
Bulgaria v. Serbia, October 14, 1915.
China v. Austria, August 14, 1917.
China v. Germany, August 14, 1917.
Cuba v. Germany, April 7, 1917.
Cuba v. Austria, December 16, 1917.
France v. Austria, August 10, 1914.
France v. Bulgaria, October 16, 1915.
France v. Germany, August 3, 1914.
Germany v. Belgium, August 4, 1914.
Germany v. France, August 3, 1914.
Germany v. Portugal, March 9, 1916.
Germany v. Roumania, August 28, 1916.
Germany v. Russia, August 1, 1914.
Great Britain v. Austria, August 13, 1914.
Great Britain v. Bulgaria, October 15, 1915.
Great Britain v. Germany, August 4, 1914.
Great Britain v. Turkey, November 5, 1914.
Greece (Provisional Government) v. Bulgaria, November 25, 1916.
Greece (Government of Alexander) v. Bulgaria, July 2, 1917.
Greece (Provisional Government) v. Germany, November 25, 1916.
Greece (Government of Alexander) v. Germany, July 2, 1917.
Guatemala v. Germany, April 22, 1918.
Haiti v. Germany, July 15, 1918.
Honduras v. Germany, July 19, 1918.
Italy v. Austria, May 24, 1915.
Italy v. Bulgaria, October 19, 1915.
Italy v. Germany, August 27, 1916.
Italy v. Turkey, August 21, 1915.
Japan v. Germany, August 23, 1914.
Liberia v. Germany, August 4, 1917.
Nicaragua v. Austria, May 6, 1918.
Nicaragua v. Germany, May 6, 1918.
Panama v. Germany, April 7, 1917.
Panama v. Austria, December 10, 1917.
Portugal (resolution authorizing intervention as an ally of England) v. Germany, November 23, 1914.
Portugal (military aid granted) v. Germany, May 19, 1915.
Roumania (allies of Austria considered it a declaration of war) v. Austria, August 27, 1916.
Russia v. Bulgaria, October 19, 1915.
Serbia v. Germany, August 6, 1914.
Siam v. Austria, July 22, 1917.
Siam v. Germany, July 22, 1917.
Turkey v. Roumania, August 29, 1916.
Turkey (holy war) v. Allies, November 11, 1914.
United States v. Austria, December 7, 1917.
United States v. Germany, April 6, 1917.

## SEVERANCES OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS

The first declaration of war with the Central Powers preceded in many cases by a severance of diplomatic relations. Most of the Central American and South American nations did not take an active part in the war, and a number of those who broke off all diplomatic intercourse with the Central Powers never went so far as an actual announcement of hostilities.

Severance of official relations occurred as follows:

Austria v. Portugal, March 15, 1916.
Austria v. Serbia, July 26, 1914.
Austria v. United States, April 8, 1917.
Belgium v. Turkey, October 30, 1914.
Bolivia v. Germany, April 13, 1917.
Brazil v. Germany, April 10, 1917.
China v. Germany, March 14, 1917.
Ecuador v. Germany, December 8, 1917.
France v. Austria, August 10, 1914.
France v. Turkey, October 30, 1914.
Germany v. Italy, May 23, 1915.
Great Britain v. Turkey, October 30, 1914.
Greece v. Austria, June 29, 1917.
Greece v. Turkey, June 29, 1917.
Guatemala v. Germany, April 28, 1917.
Haiti v. Germany, June 16, 1917.
Honduras v. Germany, May 17, 1917.
Japan v. Austria, August 25, 1914.
Liberia v. Germany, May 8, 1917.
Nicaragua v. Germany, May 19, 1917.
Peru v. Germany, October 7, 1917.
Roumania v. Bulgaria, August 30, 1916.
Russia v. Bulgaria, October 5, 1915.
Russia v. Roumania, January 28, 1918.
Russia v. Turkey, October 30, 1914.
Turkey v. United States, April 20, 1917.
United States v. Germany, February 3, 1917.
Uruguay v. Germany, October 7, 1917.

## DATES OF SURRENDER

The dates on which defeated belligerents surrendered during and at the close of the World War are:

Russia to Germany and her allies, December 16, 1917.
Roumania to Germany (treaty signed) May 7, 1918.
Bulgaria to France and the Allies, September 29, 1918.
Turkey to Great Britain and the Allies, October 30, 1918.
Austria-Hungary to the Allies and the United States, November 3, 1918.
Germany to the Allies and the United States, November 11, 1918.

## INTER-ALLY COUNCILS

During the war there were four main Inter-Ally committees, as follows:

1. The Supreme War Council of the Allies, composed of the prime ministers and one other minister from each of the principal belligerent European countries. This Council met once a month in order to supervise the general conduct of the war. It was assisted by the Allied War Committee, consisting of military representatives of France, Great Britain, Italy, and the United States, in permanent session at Versailles, which advised on all aspects of the war viewed as a whole. The first meeting was held in November, 1917.

2. The Naval Allied Council, consisting of the Ministers of Marine and the Chiefs of the Naval Staffs of France, Great Britain, Italy, Japan, and the United States of America. It had no fixed place of meeting. Established November 30, 1917.

3. The Inter-Ally Council for War Purchases and Finance, on which were represented France, Great Britain, Italy, and the United States of America. But the other powers associated in the war against Germany shared in the deliberations of the Council as far as their particular requirements were concerned. The Council met alternately in Paris and London. Established December 14, 1917.

4. The Allied Maritime Transport Council, which consisted of two ministers each of France, Great Britain, and Italy, and a representative of the United States of America. The object of the Council was to supervise the general conduct of Allied maritime transport. The first meeting was held in London on March 11, 1918.

Other important Inter-Ally organizations were (1) the Commission Internationale de Ravitaillement; (2) the Meat and Fats Executive; (3) the Wheat Commission; (4) the American Board; (5) the Commission Internationale d'Achat de Bois; and (6) the Inter-Allied Petroleum Conference.

## PRINCIPAL DATES OF THE WAR

1914

| | |
|---|---|
| June 28. | Archduke Ferdinand and wife assassinated in Sarajevo, Austria-Hungary. |
| July 23. | Austria-Hungary sends ultimatum to Serbia. |
| July 28. | Austria-Hungary declares war on Serbia. |
| August 1. | Germany declares war on Russia, and general mobilization is under way in France and Austria-Hungary. |
| August 2. | German troops enter France at Cirey; Russian troops enter Germany at Schwidden; German army enters Luxemburg over protest, and Germany asks Belgium for free passage for her troops. |
| August 3 | British fleet mobilizes; Belgium appeals to Great Britain for diplomatic aid, and German ambassador quits Paris. Germany declares war against France. |
| August 4. | France declares war on Germany; Germany declares war on Belgium; Great Britain sends the Belgium-neutrality ultimatum to Germany; British army mobilized and war between Great Britain and Germany is declared. President Wilson issues neutrality proclamation. |
| August 5. | Germans cross Belgian frontier; Germany asks for Italy's help. |
| August 6. | Austria declares war on Russia. |
| August 8. | Germans capture Liège. British troops land in France. |
| August 10. | France declares war on Austria-Hungary. |
| August 12. | Great Britain declares war on Austria-Hungary; Montenegro declares war on Germany. |
| August 20. | German army enters Brussels. |
| August 23. | Japan declares war on Germany. Japanese warships bombard Tsingtao. |
| August 25. | Japan and Austria break off diplomatic relations. Germans destroy Louvain. |
| August 26. | Togoland seized by French and British forces. |
| August 28. | British win naval battle over German fleet near Helgoland. |
| August 29. | Germans defeat Russians at Allenstein; occupy Amiens; advance to La Fère, sixty-five miles from Paris. |
| September 1. | Germans cross Marne; bombs dropped on Paris; Turkish army mobilized; Zeppelins drop bombs on Antwerp. |
| September 2. | French government transferred to Bordeaux; Russians capture Lemberg. |
| September 4. | Germans cross the Marne in force. |
| September 5. | England, France, and Russia sign pact to make no separate peace. |
| September 6. | Allies win first battle of the Marne. |
| September 7. | Germans take Maubeuge. |
| September 11. | Bismarck Archipelago seized by Australian forces. |
| September 14. | Battle of the Aisne starts; German retreat halted. |
| September 15. | First battle of Soissons fought. |
| September 16. | Russians retreat from East Prussia. |
| September 20. | Russians capture Jaroslau and begin siege of Przemysl. |
| October 9–10. | Germans capture Antwerp. |
| October 12. | Germans take Ghent. |
| October 13. | Belgian government withdraws to Le Havre. |
| October 29. | Turkey begins war on Russia. |
| November 1. | German naval victory off Chile. |
| November 5. | Great Britain declares war on Turkey; annexes Cyprus. |
| November 7. | Tsingtao falls before Japanese troops. |
| November 21. | British occupy Basra on Persian Gulf. |

WORLD
Longitude West from Greenwich
A 165° B 120° C 135° D 150° E 165° F 180° G 165° H 150° I 135° J 120° K 105°
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
75°
60°
45°
30°
15°
0°
60°
45°
30°
15°
CZAR NICHOLAS II LAND
C. Chelyuskin
Taddeus Bay
NEW SIBERIA ISLANDS
Henrietta I.
Jeannette I.
FADDEIEF OR THADDEUS I.
KOTELNYI I.
New Siberia I.
Liakhov Is.
Khatanga Bay
Norbuk Bay
Northern Bay
Mouths of the Lena R.
Mouths of the Indigirka R.
Bear Is.
A R C T I C
Taimyr Bay
Lena R.
Ust-Inabarkoe
T U N D R A S
S I B E R I A
Yana R.
Khatanga R.
Olenek R.
Bulun
Ust-Yansk
Allaika
Nizhne-Kolymsk
C. Shelagskiy
Long Strait
Wrangell I.
C. Lisburne
Barrow Strait
Pt. Barrow
Hope
Oliktok Pt.
Martin Pt.
Nuiqsut
Colville R.
Ft. Yukon
Mackenzie Bay
Halkett I.
BEAUFORT SEA
C. Pr Alfred
C. Kellett
Nelson Head
C. Bathurst
Pr. Albert Island
PRINCE PATRICK I.
Lands End
EGLINTON I.
PARRY IS.
Jones Strait
Melville Sound
BANKS ISLAND
VICTORIA ISLAND
Yana R.
Indigirka R.
Kolyma R.
Verkhoyansk
Verkhnekolymsk
Shigansk
Yuribei R.
Anadyr R.
Nome
Gizhiga
Penjinsk
Oliutorsk
Tauisk
Okhotsk
Nelkan
Ayan
Udskoi
Ignashina
Nikolaevsk
Sakhalin
Chirinski (Kurile Is.)
Khabarovsk
Amur R.
Sungari R.
Ussuri R.
Vilyui R.
Lena R.
Vilyuisk
Yakutsk
Olekminsk
Aldan R.
Zeya R.
Stanovoi Mts.
Yablonoi Mts.
Vitimskaya
Kirensk
Bratskiy
L. Baikal
Irkutsk
Chita
Nertchinsk
Argun R.
Urga
Kerulen
Tsaidharb
MONGOLIA
DESERT OF GOBI OR SHAMO
REPUBLIC OF CHINA
Harbin
Kirin
Mukden
Port Arthur
Newchwang
PEKING
Tientsin
Tsinan
Sianfu
Hankow
Nanking
Shanghai
Foochow
Luchowfu
Canton
Takow
Kiungchow
HAINAN I.
LUZON I.
PHILIPPINE IS.
MANILA
Panay I.
Palawan I.
Samar I.
Mindoro I.
Cebu I.
Negros I.
Sulu Is.
Sulu Sea
Celebes Sea
BRUNEI
Pontianak
Singapore
Batavia
Sourabaya
Sumatra
Java
Borneo
Celebes
Molucca Is.
Banda Sea
Timor Sea
Arafura Sea
Gulf of Carpentaria
Torres Str.
C. York
Port Darwin
Palmerston
Pine Creek
NORTHERN TERRITORY
Roebourne
WESTERN AUSTRALIA
Carnarvon
Geraldton
Fremantle
Perth
Williamsburg
C. Leeuwin
Albany
Eucla
Nullarbor Plain
Great Australian Bight
Adelaide
Port Augusta
Oodnadatta
Alice Springs
Charleville
Brisbane
Warwick
Rockhampton
Bowen
Normanton
Gulf of Carpentaria
QUEENSLAND
NEW SOUTH WALES
Newcastle
Sydney
Canberra
Victoria
Bombala
Melbourne
Ballarat
Bass Strait
Burnie
TASMANIA
Hobart
Port Phillip Bay
Murray R.
Darling R.
Murrumbidgee R.
Lake Eyre
Lake Torrens
Lake Gairdner
Lake Amadeus
Lake Mackay
Lake Macdonald
Lake Nash
Lake Nicholson
Lake Wollaston
Lake Frome
Lake Callabonna
Lake Blanche
Lake Hope
Lake Tyrrell
Lake Buchanan
Lake Corangamite
Lake Colac
Lake Bolac
Lake Albacutya
Lake Hindmarsh
Lake Wallace
Lake Wallawalla
Lake Boga
Lake Tutchewop
Lake Yamma Yamma
Lake Bancannia
Lake Gregory
Lake Disappointment
Lake Barlee
Lake Ballard
Lake Carey
Lake Darlot
Lake Raeside
Lake Miranda
Lake Hall
Lake Gilmore
Lake Violet
Lake Lefroy
Lake Cowan
Lake Dundas
Lake Hope
Lake Rason

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*allies, colonies, and island possessions.*

| | |
|---|---|
| December 2. | Belgrade occupied by Austrians. |
| December 8. | British win naval battle off Falkland Islands. |
| December 11. | German advance on Warsaw checked. |
| December 14. | Belgrade recaptured by Serbians. |
| December 16. | German cruisers bombard Scarborough, Hartlepool, and Whitby, on English coast. Austrians said to have lost upward of 100,000 men in Serbian defeat. |
| December 18. | Egypt proclaimed a British protectorate. |
| December 25. | Italy occupies Avlona, Albania. |
| 1915 | |
| January 8. | Roumania mobilizes 750,000 men. |
| January 24. | British win naval battle in North Sea. |
| January 29. | Russian army invades Hungary. |
| February 4. | Russians capture Tarnow in Galicia. |
| February 8. | Turks retreat from Suez Canal; Turkish land defenses at the Dardanelles shelled by British torpedo boats. |
| February 12. | Germans defeat Russians in East Prussia, taking 26,000 prisoners. |
| February 18. | German blockade of English and French coasts put into effect. |
| February 19–20. | British and French fleets bombard Dardanelles forts. |
| February 28. | Dardanelles entrance forts capitulate to English and French. |
| March 1. | British issue Orders in Council to prevent commodities of any kind from reaching Germany. |
| March 10. | Battle of Neuve Chapelle begins. |
| March 22. | Fort of Przemysl surrenders to Russians. |
| March 23. | Allies land troops on Gallipoli peninsula. |
| March 25. | Russians victorious over Austrians in Carpathians. |
| April 16. | Italy has 1,200,000 men mobilized under arms; Austrians report complete defeat of Russians in Carpathian campaign, in the battle of the Dunajec. |
| April 30. | Germans invade the Baltic Provinces. |
| May 4. | Italy denounces the Triple Alliance. |
| May 7. | Liner "Lusitania" is torpedoed by German submarine off the coast of Ireland with the loss of more than 1,000 lives, 102 Americans. |
| May 8. | Germans take Libau. |
| May 12. | Control of German Southwest Africa taken by South African troops. |
| May 13. | The United States sends the "Lusitania" protest note to Germany. |
| May 23. | Italy declares war on Austria. |
| June 3. | Germans recapture Przemysl with Austrian help. British capture Kut-el-Amara in Mesopotamia. |
| June 28. | Italians enter Austrian territory south of Riva on western shore of Lake Garda. |
| August 5. | Germans occupy Warsaw and take Ivangorod. |
| August 14. | Austrians and Germans concentrate 400,000 soldiers on Serbian frontier |
| August 21. | Italy declares war on Turkey. |
| September 1. | Ambassador Bernstorff announces Germans will sink no more liners without warning. |
| September 20. | Germans begin drive on Serbia to open route to Turkey. |
| September 25–30. | Battle of Champagne, resulting in large gains for Allied armies. |
| October 5. | Russia and Bulgaria sever diplomatic relations. Allied forces land at Saloniki. |
| October 10. | General von Mackensen's forces take Belgrade. |
| October 12. | Edith Cavell executed by Germans. |
| October 14. | Bulgaria declares war on Serbia. |
| October 15. | Great Britain declares war on Bulgaria. |
| October 16. | France declares war on Bulgaria. |
| October 19. | Russia and Italy declare war on Bulgaria. |
| October 27. | Germans join Bulgarians in northeastern Serbia and open way to Constantinople. |
| December 2. | Monastir falls. |
| December 19. | Evacuation of Gallipoli begins. |
| 1916 | |
| January 8. | British troops at Kut-el-Amara surrounded. |
| January 9. | British evacuate Gallipoli peninsula. |
| January 13. | Austrians capture Cetinje, capital of Montenegro. |
| January 23. | Scutari, in Albania, captured by Austrians. |
| February 18. | Kamerun occupied by British and French troops. |
| February 21. | Crown Prince's army begins attack on Verdun. |
| March 9. | Germany declares war on Portugal. |
| March 15. | Austria-Hungary declares war on Portugal. |
| April 17. | Russians capture Trebizond. |
| April 18. | President Wilson sends note to Germany, threatening to sever diplomatic relations unless Germany agrees to respect international law. |
| April 28. | British troops at Kut-el-Amara surrender to Turks. |
| May 4. | Germany makes promise to change methods of submarine warfare. |
| May 14. | Austrians begin great offensive against Italians in Trentino. |
| May 25. | Conscription put into effect in Great Britain. |
| May 31. | Great naval battle off Danish coast, the battle of Jutland. |
| June 4. | Russian offensive in Volhynia and Bukovina. |
| June 17. | Czernovitz captured by the Russians. |
| July 1. | British and French begin great offensive on the Somme. |
| July 9. | German submarine merchantman "Deutschland" arrives at Baltimore. |

July 28. Brody captured by the Russians.
August 9. Italians cross Isonzo River and occupy Austrian city of Görz.
August 10. Russians capture Stanislau.
August 27. Italy declares war on Germany; Roumania enters war on Allies' side.
August 29. Field Marshal von Hindenburg made chief of staff of German armies.
August 30. Turkey declares war on Roumania.
September 3. Allies renew offensive north of Somme; Bulgarian and German troops invade Dobrudja in Roumania.
September 14. British for first time use "tanks."
October 2. Roumanian army defeated by Germans and Bulgarians under von Mackensen.
October 22. Constanza captured by the Germans and Bulgarians.
November 2. Germans evacuate Fort Vaux at Verdun.
November 5. Germans and Austrians proclaim new kingdom of Poland, out of territory captured from Russia.
November 13. British begin attack on the Ancre.
November 19. Serbian, French, and Russian troops recapture Monastir; Germans cross Transylvanian Alps into Roumania.
November 25. Greek Provisional Government declares war on Germany and Bulgaria.
November 28. Roumanian government abandons Bukarest to the Germans under von Mackensen and moves capital to Jassy.
December 15. French at Verdun win two miles of front and capture 11,000.
December 19. Lloyd George declines German peace proposals.
December 26. Germany proposes to President Wilson "an immediate meeting of delegates of the belligerents."
December 31. Allies reject German proposals.

1917

January 5. Germans capture Braila, Roumania.
January 31. Germany announces unrestricted submarine warfare.
February 3. United States severs diplomatic relations with Germany.
February 25. British under General Maude capture Kut-el-Amara. Germans retreat on the Ancre.
March 11. British under General Maude capture Bagdad; revolution in Petrograd.
March 15. Czar Nicholas of Russia abdicates.
March 12–18. British in brilliant drive take Bapaume and Peronne.
March 22. United States recognizes new government of Russia.
March 27. General Murray's British expedition into the Holy Land defeats Turkish army near Gaza.
April 4. United States Senate passes resolution declaring a state of war exists with Germany.
April 8. Austria severs diplomatic relations with the United States.
April 9. Battle of Arras begins.
April 10. Bulgaria severs diplomatic relations with the United States.
April 20. Turkey severs diplomatic relations with the United States.
April 28. Congress passes selective service act for raising of army of 500,000. Guatemala severs diplomatic relations with Germany.
May 5. French capture the Chemin des Dames.
May 7. War Department orders raising of nine volunteer regiments of engineers to go to France.
May 18. President Wilson signs selective service act. Also directs expeditionary force of regulars under General Pershing to go to France.
May 23. Italians advance on the Southern Carso.
June 5. Nearly 10,000,000 men in the United States register for military service.
June 7. Battle of Messines Ridge.
June 12. King Constantine of Greece abdicates.
June 13. General Pershing and staff arrive in Paris.
June 15. First Liberty Loan closes with large oversubscription.
June 26. First contingent of American troops arrives in France.
June 29. Greece severs diplomatic relations with Teutonic allies.
July 10. Russians capture Halicz in Galicia.
July 13. U. S. War Department order drafts 678,000 men into military service.
July 22. Siam declares war on Germany.
July 23–24. Russians retreat in Galicia.
August 3. Austro-Germans retake Czernovitz.
August 5. President Wilson drafts state militia into federal service.
August 27. President Wilson rejects Pope Benedict's peace plea.
September 3. Germans take Riga.
September 16. Russia proclaims new republic by order of Premier Kerensky.
October 25. French under General Pétain take 12,000 prisoners on Aisne front.
October 27. Formal announcement made that American troops in France had fired their first shots in the war.
October 29. Italian Isonzo front collapses and Austro-German army reaches outposts of Udine.
October 31. Italians withdraw to the Tagliamento.
November 5. Battle of Passchendaele Ridge won by British.
November 7. Bolsheviki seize power in Russia.
November 9. Italians forced back to the Piave. Supreme War Council of the Allies created.
November 28. Bolsheviki win control of Russian Assembly in Russian elections.
December 1. German East Africa conquered.
December 7. Congress declares a state of war exists with Austria-Hungary.

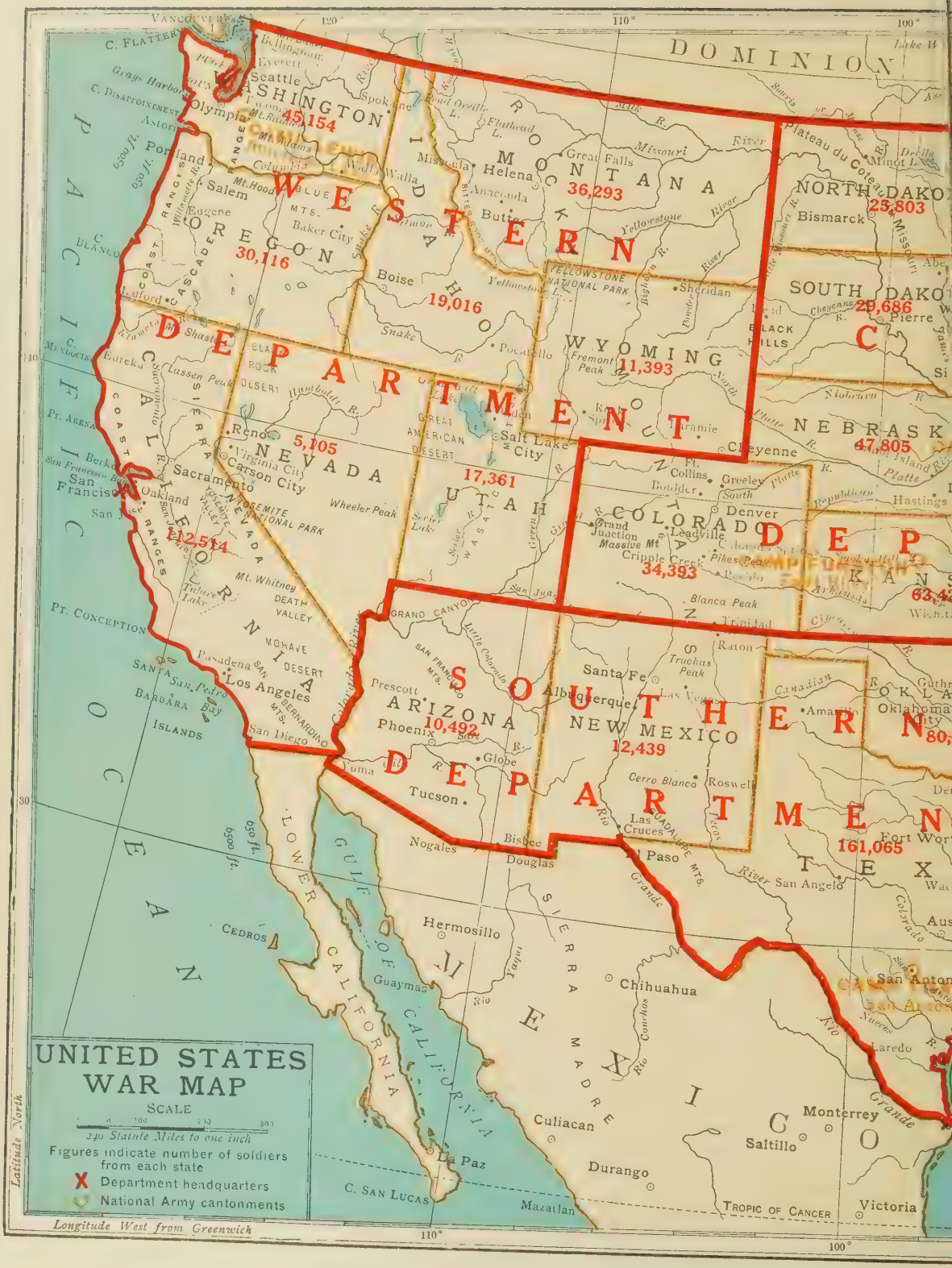


FIG. 27. *National Army cantonm*

NORTHEASTERN DEPARTMENT
24,252
MAINE
EASTERN DEPARTMENT
367,864
297,891
PENNSYLVANIA
105,207
7,484
S. District of Columbia
15,930
73,062
55,777
47,054
200,293
106,581
135,485
98,211
99,416
98,781
251,074
ILLINOIS
128,544
MISSOURI
75,043
SOUTHEASTERN DEPARTMENT
75,825
TENNESSEE
73,003
NORTH CAROLINA
53,482
SOUTH CAROLINA
85,506
GEORGIA
74,678
ALABAMA
54,295
61,027
ARKANSAS
65,988
33,331
FLORIDA
16,861
German Submarines active May to June 1918
CANADA
Lake of the Woods
Rainy Lake
Red Lake
L. Nipigon
Duluth
Minneapolis
St. Paul
Milwaukee
Madison
Chicago
Des Moines
Kansas City
St. Louis
Jefferson City
Springfield
Joplin
Peoria
Fort Wayne
Indianapolis
Cincinnati
Cleveland
Detroit
Buffalo
Rochester
Albany
Boston
Portland
Manchester
Providence
New Haven
New York
Philadelphia
Wheeling
Charleston
Frankfort
Louisville
Evansville
Nashville
Memphis
Little Rock
Shreveport
Meridian
Jackson
Birmingham
Atlanta
Montgomery
Selma
Mobile
Pensacola
Tallahassee
Baton Rouge
New Orleans
Houston
Galveston
Beaumont
Raleigh
Charlotte
Spartanburg
Columbia
Augusta
Savannah
Charleston
Jacksonville
St. Augustine
Tampa
Miami
Key West
Havana
Ottawa
Montreal
Quebec
Halifax
Portland
Boston
Albany
Buffalo
Rochester
Toronto
Hamilton
Niagara Falls
Lake Superior
Lake Michigan
Lake Huron
Lake Erie
Lake Ontario
Lake Michigan
Lake Superior

December 10. Jerusalem surrenders to General Allenby's forces.

December 22. Russians begin peace negotiations with Central Powers.

1918

January 8. President Wilson delivers speech to Congress, giving "fourteen points" necessary to peace.

January 28. Russia and Roumania sever diplomatic relations.

February 2. United States troops take over their first sector, near Toul.

February 11. Bolsheviki declare war with Germany over, but do not sign peace treaty.

February 18. Germany renews hostilities against Russia.

March 1. Americans repulse German attack on Toul sector.

March 2. Treaty of peace with Germany signed by Bolsheviki at Brest-Litovsk.

March 4. Germany and Roumania sign armistice on German terms.

March 11. Turks recapture Erzerum.

March 14. All-Russian congress of soviets ratifies peace treaty.

March 21. German offensive starts on fifty-mile front in France.

March 22. Germans take 10,000 British prisoners and 200 guns.

March 23. German drive gains nine miles. "Mystery gun" shells Paris.

March 24. Germans reach the Somme, gaining fifteen miles. American engineers rushed to aid British.

April 4. Germans start second phase of their spring drive on the Somme.

April 5. Japanese and British troops land in Vladivostok.

April 10. Germans take 5,000 British prisoners in Flanders.

April 23. British and French navies "bottle up" Zeebrugge.

April 27. Turks occupy Kars.

May 1. German troops occupy Sebastopol.

May 5. Austria starts drive on Italy.

May 7. Roumania signs peace with Germany.

May 10. British navy bottles up Ostend.

May 27. Germans begin third phase of drive on Western Front; gain five miles and take 15,000 prisoners in drive.

May 28. American troops capture Cantigny.

May 30. Germans reach the Marne, fifty-five miles from Paris.

May 31. Germans claim 45,000 prisoners taken in whole drive.

June 1. Germans advance nine miles; are forty-six miles from Paris.

June 3. German submarines have sunk eleven ships on U.S. coast since May 25.

June 5. American forces fight on the Marne near Château-Thierry.

June 9. Germans start fourth phase of their drive by advancing toward Noyon.

June 10. Germans gain two miles. American forces capture south end of Belleau Wood.

June 12. French and Americans start counter attack.

June 15. Austrians begin another drive on Italy, claiming 6,000 prisoners taken.

June 17. Italians check Austrians on Piave.

June 22. Italians defeat Austrians on the Piave.

June 23. Austrians retreat across the Piave.

July 18. General Foch launches Allied offensive on the Western Front with French, American, British, Italian, and Belgian troops.

July 21. American and French troops capture Château-Thierry.

July 30. German crown prince flees from the Marne and withdraws army.

August 2. Soissons recaptured by Foch.

August 4. Allies take Fismes. American troops landed at Archangel.

August 7. Americans cross the Vesle.

September 12. Americans launch successful attack in St. Mihiel salient.

September 19. British defeat the Turks in Palestine.

September 28. Allies win on 250-mile line from North Sea to Verdun.

September 29. Allies cross Hindenburg line.

September 30. Bulgarians forced to surrender.

October 1. British capture Damascus.

October 4. Austria asks Holland to mediate with the Allies for peace.

October 5. Germany asks President Wilson for armistice.

October 7. Americans capture Argonne hills.

October 8. President Wilson replies to Germany.

October 15. British and Belgians cross Lys River, take 12,000 prisoners and 100 guns.

October 17. Allies capture Lille, Bruges, Zeebrugge, Ostend, and Douai.

October 18. Czecho-Slovaks issue declaration of independence; Czechs seize Prague.

October 19. President Wilson refuses Austrian peace plea and says Czecho-Slovak State must be considered.

October 23. President Wilson refuses latest German peace plea.

October 26. British occupy Aleppo in Turkey.

October 27. German government asks President Wilson to state terms.

October 28. Austria begs for separate peace.

October 29. Austria opens direct negotiations with Secretary Lansing.

October 30. Italians inflict severe defeat on Austria; Austrians begin great retreat.

October 31. Turkey surrenders; Austrians routed by Italians; lose 20,000; Austrian envoys, under white flag, enter Italian lines. Serb-Croat-Slovene (Jugo-Slavia State) proclaims independence.

November 1. Italians pursue beaten Austrians across Tagliamento River; Allied conference at Versailles fixes peace terms for Germany. Republic proclaimed in Austria.

EUROPE
(Political)
SCALE
0 100 200 300 400 500
470 Statute Miles to one inch.
Capitals of Countries ★ Other Cities •
Comparative Area
KANSAS
82,158 sq. miles
ARCTIC OCEAN
ATLANTIC OCEAN
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
BLACK SEA
CASPIAN SEA
NORTH SEA
BALTIC SEA
AFRICA
ASIA
RUSSIA
NORWAY
SWEDEN
FINLAND
DENMARK
BRITISH ISLES
ENGLAND
SCOTLAND
IRELAND
FRANCE
SPAIN
PORTUGAL
GERMAN EMPIRE
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY
ITALY
SWITZERLAND
ROUMANIA
BULGARIA
SERVIA
GREECE
TURKEY
ICELAND
Jan Mayen
Kara Sea
Novaya Zemlya
Reykjavik
North Cape
Hammerfest
Tromsö
Lofoten Is.
Varanger Fjord
Kola Bay
Kola Peninsula
Kolguev
Tundra
Ural Mountains
Arctic Circle
Faroe Is.
6500 ft.
Shetland Is.
Orkney Is.
Hebrides
Bergen
Trondhjem
Christiania
Stockholm
Gothenburg
Gulf of Bothnia
Lake Onega
Lake Ladoga
Petrograd (St. Petersburg)
Archangel
White Sea
Dwina R.
Vychegda R.
Obi R.
Tobolsk
Irbit
Ekaterinburg
Perm
Sukhona R.
Volga R.
Nizhniy Novgorod
Kazan
Moscow
Oka R.
Samara
Orenburg
Saratov
Tula
Orel
Kursk
Voronezh
Kharkov
Ural R.
Volga R.
Astrakhan
Caucasus Mts.
Mt. Elbruz
Sebastopol
Tiflis
Baku
Mt. Ararat
Trebizond
Constantinople
Sea of Marmora
Smyrna
Cyprus (Br.)
Crete
Athens
Salonika
Belgrade
Bucharest
Sofia
Budapest
Vienna
Prague
Berlin
Hamburg
Amsterdam
London
Paris
Brussels
Lemberg
Cracow
Warsaw
Poland
Riga
Vilna
Minsk
Königsberg
Lübeck
Copenhagen
Gothenburg
Lund
Upsala
Abo
Helsingfors
Gulf of Finland
Aix-la-Chapelle
Metz
Nancy
Strassburg
Stuttgart
Munich
Augsburg
Nuremberg
Dresden
Leipzig
Breslau
Posen
Lodz
Galicia
Carpathians
Transylvania
Debreczen
Szegedin
Trieste
Graz
Innsbruck
Bern
Geneva
Lyons
Nantes
Bordeaux
Toulouse
Marseilles
Nice
Corsica
Bay of Biscay
C. Finisterre
Coruña
Bilbao
Cantabrian Mts.
Oporto
Lisbon
Madrid
Sierra Morena
Seville
Malaga
Gibraltar (Br.)
Balearic Is.
Majorca
Minorca
Cagliari
Sardinia
Naples
Mt. Vesuvius
Rome
Sicily
Mt. Etna
Messina
Strait of Messina
Palermo
Tarentum
Gulf of Tarentum
Ionian Sea
Aegean Sea
Dardanelles
Strait of Bosphorus
Black Sea
Crimea
Sebastopol
Odessa
Nikolaiev
Kherson
Ekaterinoslav
Kharkov
Kursk
Voronezh
Saratov
Orel
Tula
Moscow
Nizhniy Novgorod
Kazan
Samara
Orenburg
Astrakhan
Caucasus Mts.
Mt. Elbruz
Tiflis
Baku
Caspian Sea
Mt. Ararat
Trebizond

November 3. Italians take Trent. The Serbian army reënters Belgrade.

November 4. Allies capture Valenciennes from the retreating Germans. Allies' terms are sent to Germany. Austria signs an armistice virtually amounting to unconditional surrender.

November 7. German peace envoys enter Allied lines.

November 8. Bavaria proclaimed a republic.

November 9. Maubeuge captured by British. Kaiser decides to abdicate. Twelve German states proclaim republics. Republican government set up in Berlin.

November 10. Ex-Kaiser flees to Holland. Allies reach Mons in pursuit of Germans. Republic of Poland proclaimed.

November 11. Germans sign armistice at the Château de Francport near Choisy-au-Bac.

November 12. The Emperor of the Austro-Hungarians formally abdicates.

November 16. Czecho-Slovakia proclaims republic.

November 17 Hungary declared a republic.

November 21. German battle fleet surrenders.

November 25. French enter Strassburg.

November 28. Wilhelm II signs formal renunciation of the crown of Prussia and German Empire.

December 6–8. Allied troops enter and hold bridgeheads at Mayence, Cologne, and Coblenz.

December 13. President Wilson arrives in France.

December 24. Allied representatives decide against sending large force into Russia against the Bolsheviki.

December 26. President Wilson visits London.

1919

January 3. President Wilson visits Rome.

January 9. Revolutionary movement defeated in Berlin.

January 15. Constitution of new German federal republic of fifteen states completed.

January 17. President of Poland elected.

January 18. First meeting of Peace Conference.

January 25. Peace Conference adopts resolution to create a League of Nations.

February 6. Friedrich Ebert elected president of the German Republic.

February 7. United States recognizes the Serb-Croat-Slovene State (Jugo-Slavia).

February 24. President Wilson returns to the United States.

March 5. President Wilson returns to France.

March 22. Bolsheviki in power in Hungary.

April 3. Geneva chosen as capital of League of Nations.

April 23. Controversy with Italian delegates at Peace Conference over disposition of Fiume.

May 7. Peace terms handed to German delegates.

May 28. Germany presents counter proposals to the Peace Conference.

June 2. Peace terms handed to Austrian delegates.

June 16. Germany promised membership in League if provisions of Treaty are carried out.

June 22. German vessels interned at Scapa Flow sunk by own crews.

June 28. German delegates sign the Peace Treaty, also the protocol to the Peace Treaty. Treaties between United States and France, and England and France are signed; also treaty between Poland and the Allied and Associated Powers.

July 4. President Wilson returns home.

July 16. Opposition develops in U. S. Senate against ratification of Treaty.

July 25. Transfer of Saar Basin mines to France begins.

August 5. Roumanians take Budapest; Bolshevik rule overthrown in Hungary.

August 6. Austrian delegates present counter proposals to Peace Conference.

August 25. Disturbances in Silesia, Bavaria, the Palatinate, and the Rhineland.

September 2. Revised Treaty handed to Austrian delegates.

September 3. President Wilson begins tour to win public support of the Treaty.

September 8. General Pershing returns home.

September 10. Austrians sign the Peace Treaty.

September 12. Gabriele d'Annunzio, lieutenant colonel in Italian army, seizes Fiume with volunteer force.

September 15. The British ratify Peace Treaty.

September 19. Peace terms handed to Bulgarians.

September 25. Spitzbergen awarded to Norway, and northern Mozambique territory to Portugal by Peace Conference.

September 26. President Wilson ill. Ends tour.

September 30. Independent German forces in Baltic states attack Esthonians.

October 2. French Chamber of Deputies votes in favor of ratification of Treaty.

October 7. Italy ratifies Treaty by royal decree.

October 10. Germans attack Riga, and are repulsed with aid of British warships.

October 20. Bulgarian delegates hand counter proposals to the Peace Conference.

October 29. International Labor Conference opens.

October 30. Japan ratifies the Peace Treaty.

November 1. Protocol sent to Germany providing for additional guarantees for fulfillment of the Peace Treaty and Armistice conditions.

November 19. U.S. Senate rejects Peace Treaty.

November 20. D'Annunzio seizes Zara in Dalmatia.

November 27. Bulgarian delegates sign Peace Treaty.

November 30. Germany refuses to sign protocol.

December 21. Revised protocol sent to Germany.

December 31. Esthonians sign armistice with Moscow government.

1920

January 10. Signature of protocol by German delegates. Formal exchange of ratification takes place; Peace Treaty is officially in effect.

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